

Users' Manual for Computer Code GCYLT

Gas Lubricated Cylindrical Seals, Laminar and Turbulent

Wilbur Shapiro
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NOMENCLATURE

C_d	= inherently compensated orifice coefficient of discharge
C_o	= reference clearance (concentric clearance)
d_o	= orifice diameter
e	= shaft displacement from concentric position
F_f	= viscous friction force
FF	= dimensionless viscous friction force = $F_f/(p_o C_o R)$
G	= turbulent modifier of power loss
G_C	= universal gas constant
G_x	= turbulent modifier in direction of rotation
G_z	= turbulent modifier in direction normal to rotation
h	= local film thickness
H	= dimensionless film thickness = h/C_o
l	= bearing length
L	= dimensionless length = l/R
M_c	= critical mass
p	= pressure
p_o	= reference pressure
P	= dimensionless pressure = p/p_o
P_{CR}	= critical pressure ratio
P_R	= orifice downstream pressure
P_s	= supply pressure upstream of orifice
q	= mass flow
r	= orifice hole radius
R	= journal radius
R_e	= Couette Reynolds number
R_e^*	= modified Poiseuille Reynolds number
t	= time
t_o	= reference time = $\frac{12\mu R^2}{p_o C_o^2}$

- T = dimensionless time = t/t_0
 T_a = absolute temperature
 T_f = viscous friction torque
 TF = dimensionless viscous friction torque = $T_f/(p_0 C_o R^2)$
 U = journal surface velocity
 z = axial direction coordinate
 Z = dimensionless axial coordinate = z/R
 α = misalignment angle about x-x axis
 β = misalignment angle about y-y axis
 γ = ratio of specific heats
 ϵ = eccentricity ratio = e/C_o
 θ = angular direction (direction of sliding)
 θ_p = angular extent of pad
 Λ = compressibility parameter = $\frac{6\mu\omega R^2}{p_0 C_o^2}$
 μ = absolute viscosity
 ω = rotating speed

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

GCYLT ("gas lubricated cylindrical turbulent") is used for analyzing seals that can be defined in a cylindrical coordinate reference frame. This turbulent version supplants a previous laminar version, GCYL. The laminar results are identical to the previous code, but GCYLT includes Couette and Poiseuille turbulence when Reynolds numbers dictate the presence of turbulence. Figure 1-1 shows solid ring configurations and Figure 1-2 shows typical sectored ring configurations that the program analyzes. Program capabilities include the following:

- Varying geometries, as indicated on Figures 1-1 and 1-2
- Variable or constant grid representation. Maximum grid size is 30 grid points in the axial direction and 74 grid points in the circumferential direction. Figure 1-3 shows a typical grid network. The circumferential parameter is θ , and the axial parameter is Z . The grid points are identified in the axial direction as I and in the circumferential direction as J. The extent of I is $1 \rightarrow M$, and the extent of J is $1 \rightarrow N$.
- Specified boundary pressures or periodic boundary conditions in the circumferential direction
- Axial symmetry option
- Four degrees of freedom, x and y translations of rotor origin and angular displacements about the x and y axes through the rotor origin
- Determining load as a function of shaft position or determining shaft position to satisfy a given load
- External Pressurization (hydrostatic) of inherently compensated orifices, spot recesses or full recesses
- Choice of English or SI units.

The output of the program includes:

- Clearance distribution
- Pressure distribution
- Leakage along specified flow paths
- Load and load angle
- Righting moments
- Viscous dissipation
- Cross-coupled, frequency-dependent, stiffness and damping coefficients
- Plotting routines for the pressure and clearance distribution
- Critical mass and frequency.

The program was written for a PC environment using OS/2 as an operating system. The relatively large dimensions used would exceed the memory limitations of a DOS environment. The FORTRAN code, however, would be amenable to other systems that use FORTRAN 77, as long as memory is sufficient.

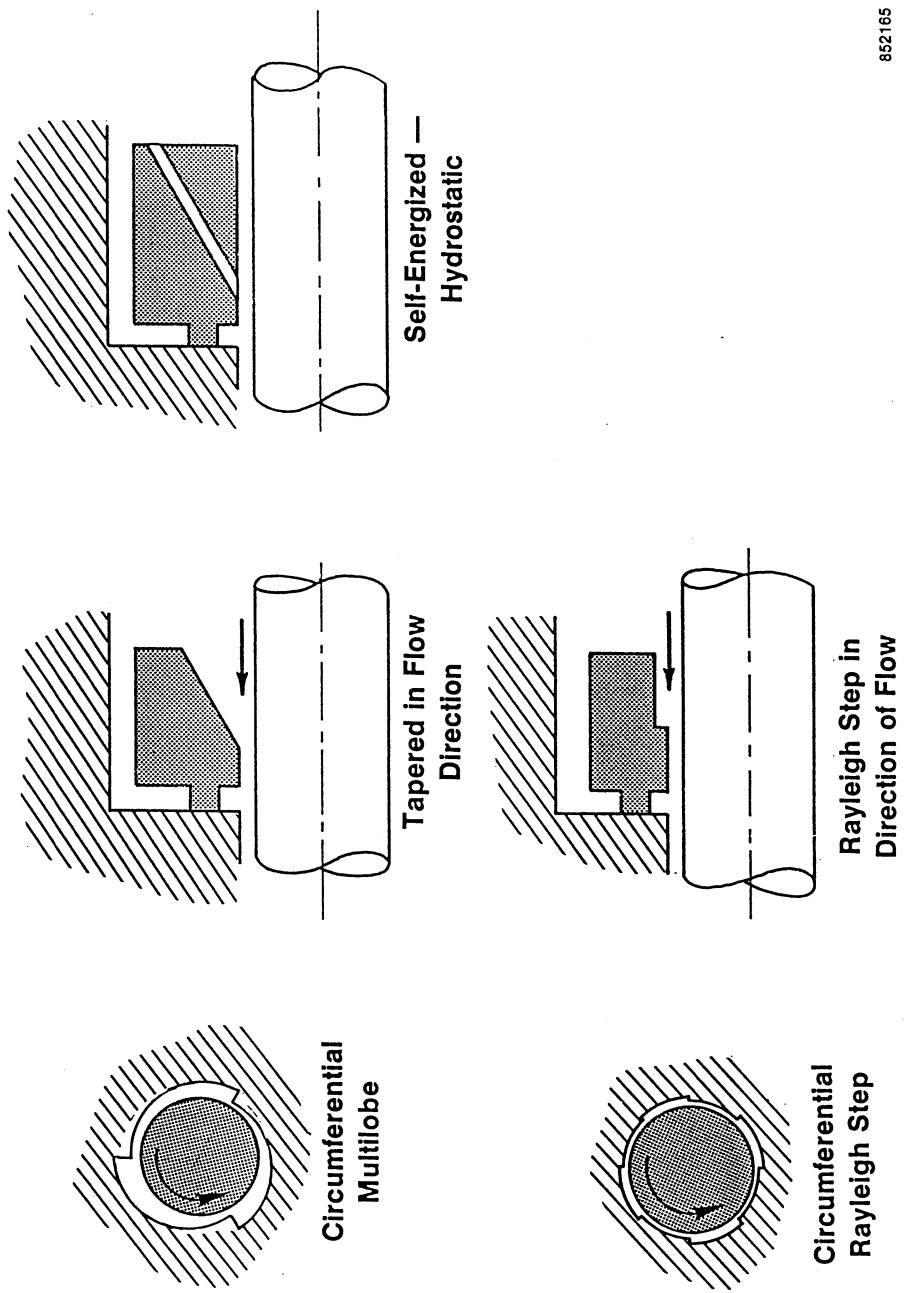


Figure 1-1. Leakage Path Geometries (Floating Ring)

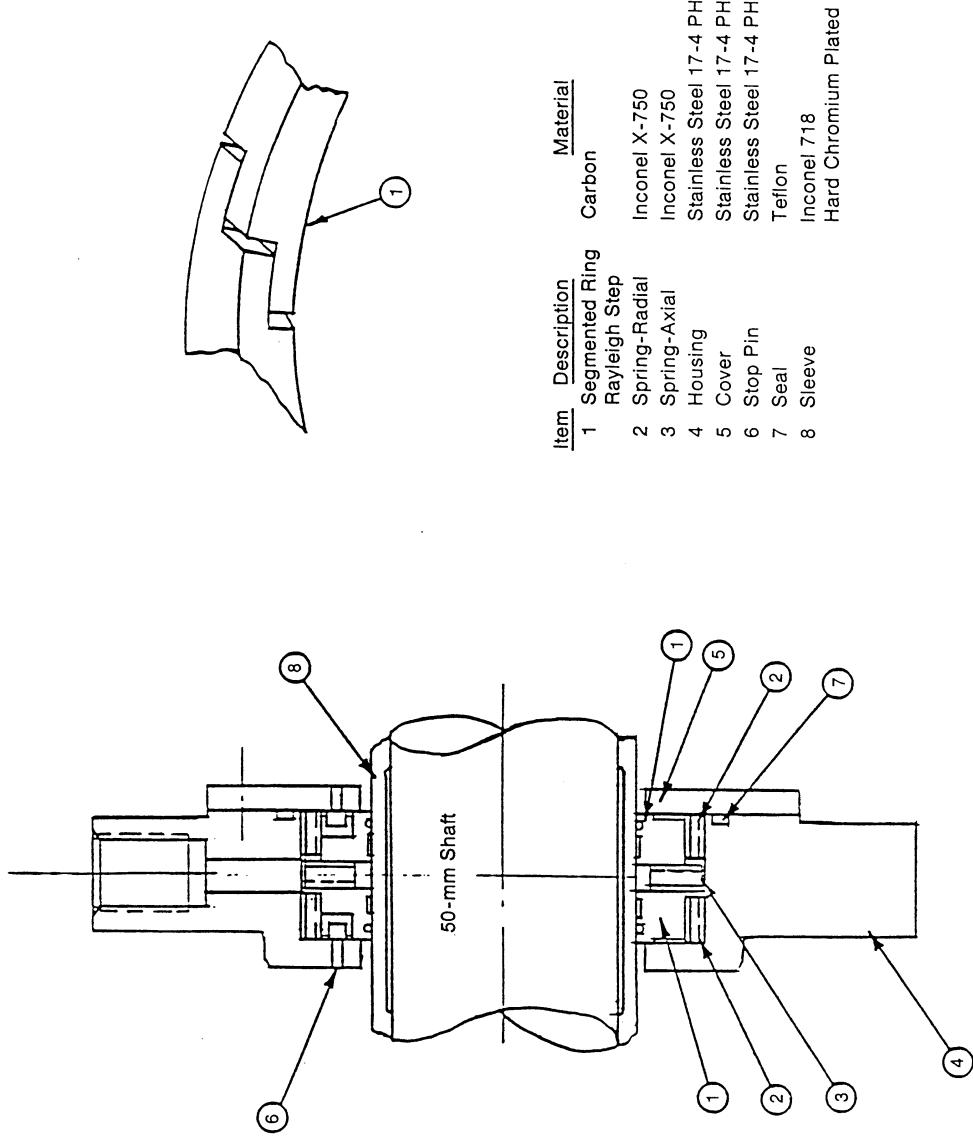
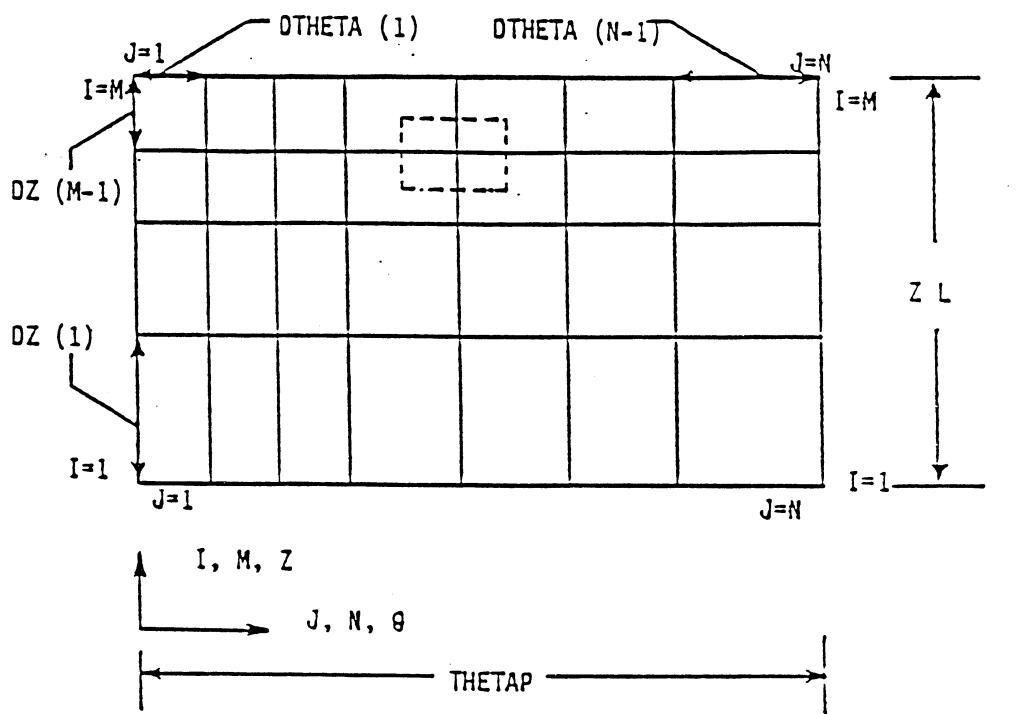


Figure 1-2. Floating Ring Concept with Jointed Segmented Rings



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Figure 1-3. Unwrapped Seal Surface

2.0 THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION AND NUMERICAL METHODS

2.1 General Theory

Reynolds equation for turbulent compressible flow for journal bearings is as follows:

$$\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(ph^3 G_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(ph^3 G_z \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 6\mu\omega \frac{\partial(ph)}{\partial \theta} + 12\mu \frac{\partial(ph)}{\partial t} \quad (2-1)$$

The equation is made dimensionless with the following definitions. (Upper case variables are dimensionless).

$$Z = z/R, \quad H = h/C_o, \quad T = t/t_o, \quad P = p/p_o,$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{6\mu\omega R^2}{p_o C_o^2}, \quad t_o = \frac{12\mu R^2}{p_o C_o^2}, \quad G_x \text{ and } G_z = \text{turbulence modifiers}$$

Substituting the dimensionless variables into the turbulent Reynolds equation produces a dimensionless equation.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(PH^3 G_x \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} \left(PH^3 G_z \frac{\partial P}{\partial Z} \right) = \Lambda \frac{\partial(PH)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial(PH)}{\partial T} \quad (2-2)$$

For steady-state solutions, the time-dependent term on the right-hand side is eliminated except for the computation of spring and damping coefficients.

In the solution methods subsequently described, the Reynolds equation is not applied directly. The Reynolds equation represents the divergence of the mass flow at any grid point. The more convenient cell method is to conduct a mass balance directly, and not the divergence of the mass flow at each point.

2.2 Formation of Equations for Determining Pressure Distribution

Solving for the pressure distribution is accomplished by a method^{[1]*} that uses a flow balance through a cell volume. The perimeter of the cell extends halfway between the grid point and its four neighboring points. A typical cell is shown by the dashed lines on Figure 2-1. The principal grid point is at Row i (length direction) and Column j (circumferential direction). For convenience of programming, the grid points are numbered for each cell sequentially from 1 to 9, with grid point 5 being the principal point. The corners of the cell boundaries are also numbered from 1 to 4.

*Numbers in brackets indicate references located in Section 9.0.

Figure 2-2 shows the flow balance through the cell. There are eight flows across the cell boundaries, and there can also be a source (or sink) flow into or out of the cell control volume. The reason eight flows are used in lieu of four is that it permits discontinuous clearance boundaries at grid lines (such as Rayleigh steps) without taking derivatives across a discontinuous boundary.

The net flow through a cell can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{12}^+ \frac{\Delta Z_i}{2} + Q_{12}^- \frac{\Delta Z_{i-1}}{2} + Q_{14}^+ \frac{\Delta \theta_j}{2} + Q_{14}^- \frac{\Delta \theta_{j-1}}{2} \\ -Q_{34}^+ \frac{\Delta Z_i}{2} - Q_{34}^- \frac{\Delta Z_{i-1}}{2} - Q_{23}^+ \frac{\Delta \theta_j}{2} - Q_{23}^- \frac{\Delta \theta_{j-1}}{2} = Q_{in} \end{aligned} \quad (2-3)$$

Q_{12}^+ means the mass flow per unit length across the plus side of cell boundary 1-2, etc.

The Q 's are dimensionless mass flows per unit length, except for Q_{in} which is a dimensionless source inlet flow. (Primed values of P are absolute pressures; unprimed values are gage pressures).

In the θ direction:

$$Q = -\dot{P}H^3 \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} G_x \frac{\Delta Z}{2} + \Lambda \dot{P}H \frac{\Delta Z}{2} \quad (2-4)$$

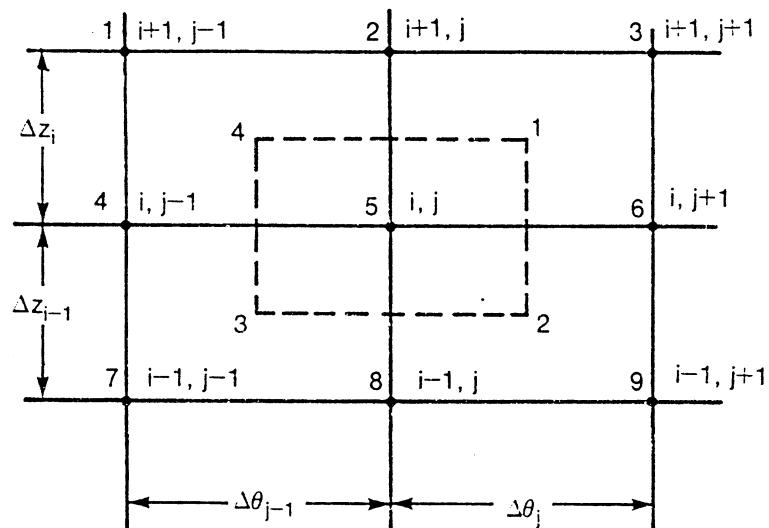
In the length or Z direction:

$$Q = -\dot{P}H^3 \frac{\partial P}{\partial Z} G_z \frac{\Delta \theta}{2} \quad (2-5)$$

where Q is defined as

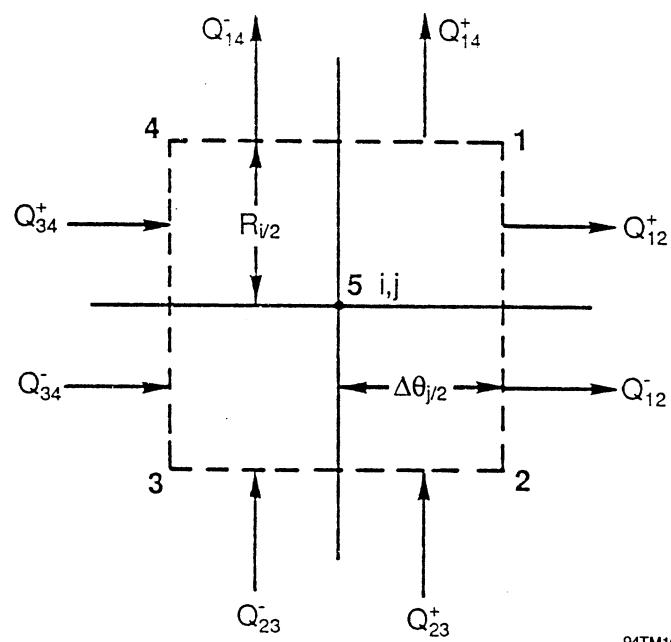
$$Q = \frac{12\mu G_c T_a q}{p_o^2 C_o^3} \quad (2-6)$$

An optional flow can enter the cell from an external source, which can be treated as an inherently compensated orifice, or a conventional orifice restriction. Inherent compensation presumes the orifice area is the surface area of a cylinder circumvented by the hole size and length equal to the clearance under the inlet hole. The conventional orifice area is the area of the hole. The conventional orifice generally discharges into a recess that allows the flow velocity to dissipate into a region of constant pressure. Two types of recesses are permitted; a spot recess, which is treated as a source at one grid point, or a recess of finite length in the axial and circumferential directions, which is fed by an inlet orifice.



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Figure 2-1. Flow-Balance Cell and Associated Grid Network



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Figure 2-2. Flow-Balance Across Cell

Pressures are taken as the average pressure across the boundary. For example:

$$P_{12} = \frac{P_{ij} + P_{ij+1}}{2} \quad (2-7)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{12} = \frac{P_{ij+1} - P_{ij}}{\Delta \theta_j} \quad (2-8)$$

etc.

The turbulent G factors are dependent upon the Couette and Poiseuille Reynolds numbers which are at each grid point^[2].

The Couette Reynolds number is

$$Re = \frac{CR\omega p_o}{\mu G_c T_a} \cdot P_c H_c \quad (2-9)$$

where the subscript c refers to the cell corner point (e.g., for Q_{12}^+ , $P_c = P_1$). The Poiseuille Reynolds number is defined as:

$$R_e^* = R_{e\theta}^* |\nabla P| H_c^3 P_c$$

where $R_{e\theta}^* = \frac{C^3 p_o^2}{\mu^2 R G_c T_a}$

$$|\nabla P| = \left[\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial Z} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (2-10)$$

The value of P_c is the average of the four surrounding grid points, i.e.,

$$P_c = \frac{P_{i+j} + P_{i+1,j+1} + P_{ij} + P_{ij+1}}{4}$$

The variation of the G factors with Reynolds numbers are shown on Figures 2-3 and 2-4. Once the Reynolds numbers have been computed at the cell corner points, the appropriate G coefficients are obtained from curve fitting routines.

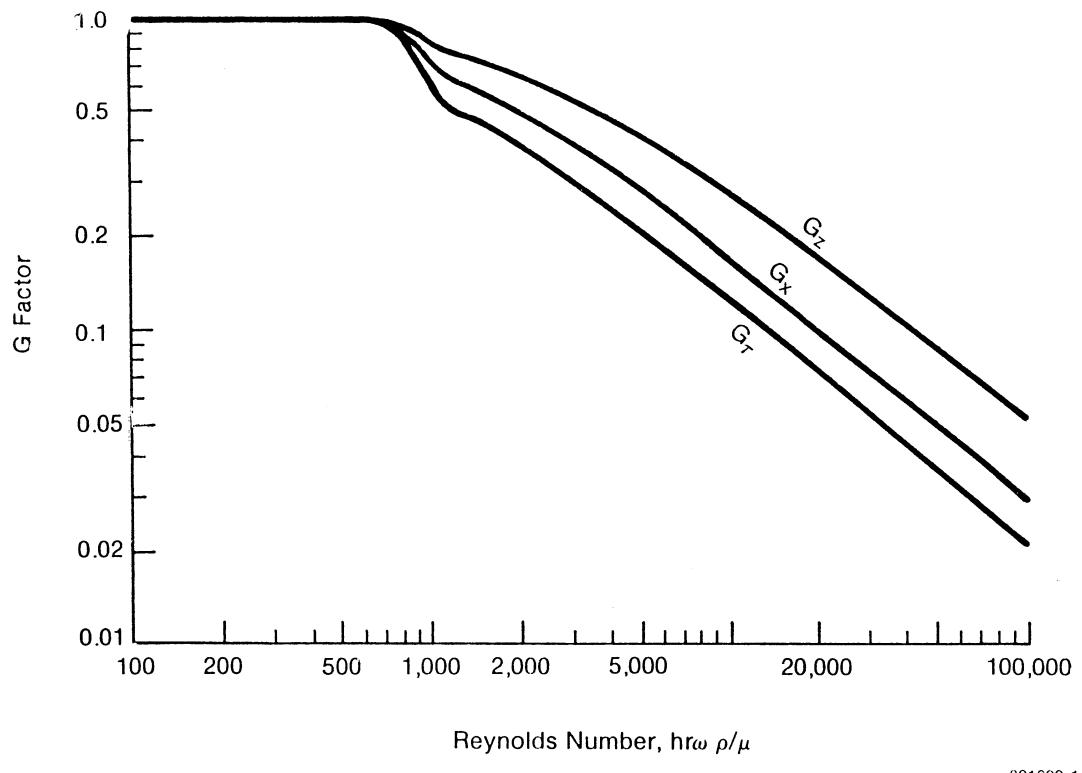


Figure 2-3. Couette Turbulence Coefficients

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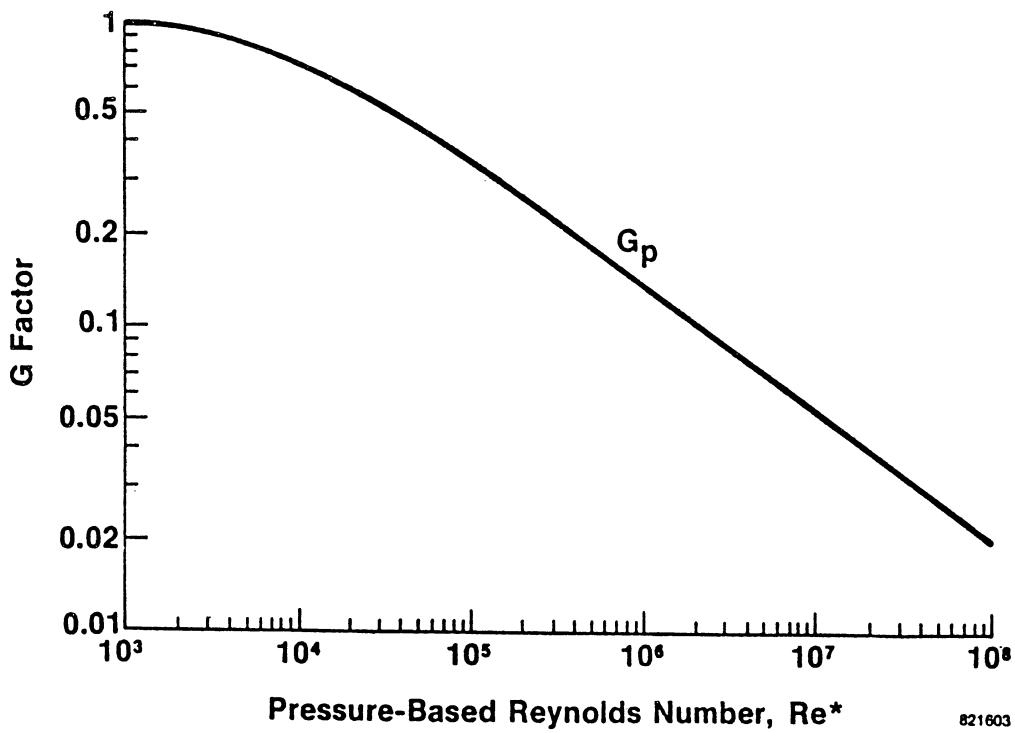


Figure 2-4. Poiseuille Turbulence Coefficients

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The final values utilized are:

$$G_x = \text{Min}[G_x(R_e), G_p(R_e)] \quad (2-11)$$

$$G_z = \text{Min}[G_z(R_e), G_p(R_e)] \quad (2-12)$$

where $G_x(R_e)$ and $G_z(R_e)$ are Couette, and G_p are Poiseuille factors. This procedure selects the dominant turbulence factor for each of the eight cell flows.

By substituting the pressures and pressure derivatives (Equations 2-7 and 2-8) into the mass flow balance equations (2-3 and 2-4), an equation is derived that is a function of the nine pressures, P_1 through P_9 , and the clearances taken at the cell corner points, H_1 -- H_4 . Each cell corner point film thickness is computed in the clearance routine by appropriate values of Z and θ and is designated as HC_i , $i = 1, 4$. For example, HC_1 is the clearance at the cell corner point 1.

An optional flow can enter the cell from an external source, which is treated as an inherently compensated orifice or the usual hole size orifice restriction. Point sources pose numerical instability problems, which are circumvented by applying fine grids surrounding the source points. Flow through the orifice is given as:

$$Q_{in} = OFC x A_{Ox} \dot{P}_s \left\{ \left(\frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_s} \right)^{2\gamma} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_s} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right] \right\}^{1/2} \quad (2-13)$$

where

$$OFC = \frac{12\mu C_d}{p_o C_o^3} \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma G_c T_a}{\gamma-1}} \quad (2-14)$$

$$A_o = \pi d_o H_5 C_o \text{ for Inherent Compensation}$$

$$\frac{\pi d_o^2}{4} \text{ for Orifice Compensation} \quad (2-15)$$

(spot recess or full recess)

If

$$\left(\frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_S} \right) \leq P_{CR} \text{ then } \left(\frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_S} \right) = P_{CR} \quad (2-16)$$

$$\text{where } P_{CR} = \left[\frac{2.0}{(\gamma+1)} \right] \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \right) \quad (2-17)$$

$$\text{Also, if } \frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_S} > 1.0, \frac{\dot{P}_R}{\dot{P}_S} = \frac{1}{\dot{P}_R/\dot{P}_S} \text{ and } \dot{P}_S = \dot{P}_R \quad (2-18)$$

This condition implies backflow through the orifice.

The primed values indicate absolute pressure (i.e., $\dot{P}_R = P_R + 1$).

Thus, a system of numerical equations can be derived as a function of nine pressures. There is an equation for every grid point.

$$f(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_9)_{ij} = 0 \quad (2-19)$$

The system is nonlinear since it is dependent upon multiples of P and its derivatives.

The solution process starts by assuming a pressure distribution, and using Newton-Raphson iteration until the functions f converge to zero within a prespecified truncation error. In equation form, the iteration process is:

$$f_{ij}^{(old)} + \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{\partial f_{ij}^{(old)}}{\partial P_k} (P_k^{(new)} - P_k^{(old)}) = 0 \quad (2-20)$$

where the partial derivatives are explicitly determined, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_{ij}}{\partial P_k} = & f(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{k+\varepsilon/2}, \dots, P_9)_{ij} - \\ & \frac{f(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{k-\varepsilon/2}, \dots, P_9)_{ij}}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned} \quad (2-21)$$

The actual convergence is not on f , but on $P_k^{(new)} - P_k^{(old)}$, for when the difference vanishes, the condition that $f = 0$ is satisfied.

The subroutine, QSUM, computes the mass flow residues at each cell from Equation 2-3. The subroutine, PD, computes the partial derivatives of the flow residue. It calls on QSUM with pressures sequentially incremented to establish partial derivatives.

2.3 The Column Method Solution of Newton-Raphson Equations

The column method^[3] is used to solve the new pressures in the set of M x N equations defined by Equation 2-20. The advantage of the column matrix method is that its inversions are M x M rather than M x N so that its use saves computational time.

The linearized N-R equations may be written in the form:

$$C_j P_j + E_j P_{j-1} + D_j P_{j+1} = R_j \quad (2-22)$$

For each value of j, P_j is a vector containing the jth column of new pressures, R_j is the right-hand side column vector and C_j , E_j and D_j are in general tri-diagonal matrices.

Case 1 - Pressure Prescribed at Start and End of Pads

Equations of form 2-22 are written at all points in the grid corresponding to $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ and $j = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$ with boundary column vectors P_1 and P_N prescribed. Look for a solution in the form:

$$P_{j-1} = A_j P_j + B_j \quad (2-23)$$

Where A_j is an M x M matrix and B_j is a vector. Use Equation 2-23 to eliminate P_{j-1} appearing in Equation 2-22.

$$(C_j + E_j A_j) P_j + E_j B_j + D_j P_{j+1} = R_j \quad (2-24)$$

Solve Equation 2-24 for P_j to obtain:

$$P_j = -I_j D_j P_{j+1} + I_j (R_j - E_j B_j) \quad (2-25)$$

Where $I_j = (C_j + E_j A_j)^{-1}$ (M x M matrix)

Set $j = j+1$ in Equation 2-23 to obtain

$$P_j = A_{j+1} P_{j+1} + B_{j+1} \quad (2-26)$$

Compare coefficients in Equations 2-25 and 2-26.

$$A_{j+1} = -I_j P_j, B_{j+1} = I_j (R_j - E_j B_j) \quad (2-27)$$

Set $A_2 = 0$, $B_2 = P_1$.

Use Equation 2-27 to compute A_3 , A_4 , --, A_N and B_3 , B_4 -- B_N .

Since P_N is given and all A_j and B_j are computed, we may use Equation 2-23 to compute P_{N-1} , P_{N-2} , P_{N-3} , --, P_2 .

Review of General Procedure for Nonperiodic Boundaries

1) Set $A_2 = 0$

$$B_2 = P_1$$

2) Compute A_{j+1} , B_{j+1}

$$A_{j+1} = -I_j D_j$$

$$B_{j+1} = I_j (R_j - E_j B_j)$$

$j \rightarrow 2, N-1$

where $I_j = (C_j + E_j A_j)^{-1}$

3) Compute P_j

$$P_{j-1} = A_j P_j + B_j$$

$j \rightarrow N, 2$

Case 2 - Column Method for Periodic Boundaries

P_j , B_j , R_j , Z_j are vectors. $\dot{N} = N - 1$

For periodic boundaries, the condition is that $P_1 = P_N$. At the boundary, $j = 1$, the general equation is:

$$C_1 P_1 + E_1 P_{\dot{N}} + D_1 P_2 = R_1 \quad (2-28)$$

At column \dot{N} , the equation becomes

$$C_{N'} P_{N'} + E_{N'} P_{N'-1} + D_N P_1 = R_{N'} \quad (2-29)$$

To satisfy the boundary conditions, a solution is assumed of the form:

$$P_{j-1} = A_j P_j + B_j + F_j P_{N'} \quad (2-30)$$

$$A_1 = 0, B_1 = 0, F_1 = \delta \quad (\text{Kronecker delta matrix}) \quad (2-31)$$

Returning to the general equation:

$$C_j P_j + E_j P_{j-1} + D_j P_{j+1} = R_j \quad (2-32)$$

Substituting for P_{j+1} from Equation 2-30, the following results:

$$(C_j + E_j A_j) P_j + E_j B_j + E_j F_j P_{N'} + D_j P_{j+1} = R_j \quad (2-33)$$

$$I_j = (C_j + E_j A_j)^{-1} \quad (2-34)$$

Then,

$$P_j = -I_j D_j P_{j+1} + I_j (R_j - E_j B_j) - I_j E_j F_j P_{N'} \quad (2-35)$$

From Equation 2-30:

$$P_j = A_{j+1} P_{j+1} + B_{j+1} + F_{j+1} P_{N'} \quad (2-36)$$

Comparing Equations 2-35 and 2-36:

$$A_{j+1} = -I_j D_j B_{j+1} = I_j (R_j - E_j B_j), F_{j+1} = -I_j E_j F_j \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \quad (2-37)$$

For $P_N = P_1$, we obtain from Equation 2-30:

$$P_{N'} = A_{N'+1} P_1 + B_{N'+1} + F_{N'+1} P_{N'} \quad (2-38)$$

After rearranging:

$$P_{N'} = (\delta - F_{N'+1})^{-1} (A_{N'+1} P_1 + B_{N'+1}) \quad (2-39)$$

or

$$P_{N'} = Y_{N'} P_1 + Z_{N'} \quad (2-40)$$

where

$$Y_{N'} = (\delta - F_{N'+1})^{-1} A_{N'+1}, Z_{N'} = (\delta - F_{N'+1})^{-1} B_{N'+1} \quad (2-41)$$

Substituting Equation 2-40 into 2-30 we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{N'-1} &= A_{N'} (Y_{N'} P_1 + Z_{N'}) + B_{N'} + F_{N'} (Y_{N'} P_1 + Z_{N'}) \\
 &= (A_{N'} Y_{N'} + F_{N'} Y_{N'}) P_1 + A_{N'} Z_{N'} + B_{N'} + F_{N'} Z_{N'} \\
 &= Y_{N'-1} P_1 + Z_{N'-1}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-42}$$

where

$$Y_{N'-1} = A_{N'} Y_{N'} + F_{N'} Y_{N'}, \quad Z_{N'-1} = A_{N'} Z_{N'} + B_{N'} + F_{N'} Z_{N'} \tag{2-43}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{N'-2} &= A_{N'-1} (Y_{N'-1} P_1 + Z_{N'-1}) + B_{N'-1} + F_{N'-1} (Y_{N'} P_1 + Z_{N'}) \\
 &= (A_{N'-1} Y_{N'-1} + F_{N'-1} Y_{N'}) P_1 + A_{N'-1} Z_{N'-1} + B_{N'-1} + F_{N'-1} Z_{N'} \\
 &= Y_{N'-2} P_1 + Z_{N'-2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-44} \tag{2-45}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{j-1} &= A_j Y_j + F_j Y_{N'} \\
 Z_{j-1} &= A_j Z_j + B_j + F_j Z_{N'}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2-46}$$

Therefore, in general:

$$P_{j-1} = Y_{j-1} P_1 + Z_{j-1} \text{ or } P_j = Y_j P_1 + Z_j \tag{2-47}$$

$$P_1 = (\delta - Y_1)^{-1} Z_1 \tag{2-48}$$

Review of General Procedure for Joined or Periodic Boundaries

1) Compute $A_{j+1}, B_{j+1}, F_{j+1}$

$$A_{j+1} = -I_j D_j$$

$$B_{j+1} = I_j (R_j - E_j B_j)$$

$$j=1, N-1$$

$$F_{j+1} = -I_j E_j F_j$$

$$A_1 = 0$$

$$I_j = (C_j + E_j A_j)^{-1}$$

$$B_1 = 0$$

$$F_1 = \delta$$

2) Compute Y'_N, Z'_N

$$Y'_N = (\delta - F_N)^{-1} A_N$$

$$Z'_N = (\delta - F_N)^{-1} B_N$$

3) Compute

$$Y_{j-1} = A_j Y_j + F_j Y'_N$$

$$j = N \rightarrow 2$$

$$Z_{j-1} = A_j Z_j + B_j + F_j Z'_N$$

4) Compute $P_I = (\delta - Y_I)^{-1} Z_I$

5) Compute $P_j = Y_j P_I + Z_j$

$$j = 2 \rightarrow N$$

The coefficient matrices C_j , E_j and D_j , and the right-hand side vector R_j , are easily formulated. C_j contains all the coefficients multiplied by P_j . By examining Equation 2-20, it is seen that for any row i and column j that values of C are:

$$C_{i,i-1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_8}$$

$$C_{i,i,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_5} \quad (2-49)$$

$$C_{i,i+1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_2}$$

Similarly, the coefficient matrix E_j contains the elements:

$$E_{i,i,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_4}, E_{i,i+1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_1}, E_{i,i-1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_7} \quad (2-50)$$

and

$$D_{i,i,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_6}, D_{i,i+1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_3}, D_{i,i-1,j} = \frac{\partial f_5}{\partial P_9} \quad (2-51)$$

R_j contains all elements not multiplied by the pressure

$$R_j = f_{ij}^{(old)} + \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{\partial f_{ij}}{\partial P_k} P_k^{(old)} \quad (2-52)$$

Separate subroutines are used depending upon the pressure boundary conditions. The subroutine COLP implements the column method for prescribed boundary conditions while COLJ does it for periodic or joined boundaries. The subroutine COEFC forms the C matrix coefficients while COEFF forms the coefficient matrices and right-hand side vectors D, E, R, respectively.

2.4 Film Thickness Distribution (see Figure 2-5) Eccentricity and Misalignment

In vector format, the clearance due to eccentricity and misalignment at any angle θ and at distance z from the mid-plane is:

$$\bar{h} = (C_o \bar{e}_r - e_x \hat{i} - e_y \hat{j} - \alpha \hat{i} \times z' \hat{k} - \beta \hat{j} \times z' \hat{k}) \cdot \hat{e}_r \quad (2-53)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= C_o - e_x \cos\theta - e_y \sin\theta + \alpha z' \sin\theta - \beta z' \cos\theta \\ &= C_o - (e_x + \beta z') \cos\theta - (e_y - \alpha z') \sin\theta \end{aligned} \quad (2-54)$$

Using dimensionless variables, Equation (2-54) becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1 - \left(\varepsilon_x + \beta \frac{(Z - L/2)R}{C_o} \right) \cos\theta \\ &\quad - \left(\varepsilon_y - \alpha \frac{(Z - L/2)R}{C_o} \right) \sin\theta \end{aligned} \quad (2-55)$$

which is set equal to

$$H = 1 - (\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_\beta) \cos\theta - (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_\alpha) \sin\theta \quad (2-56)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_\beta &= \beta \frac{(Z - L/2)R}{C_o} \\ \varepsilon_\alpha &= \alpha \frac{(Z - L/2)R}{C_o} \end{aligned} \quad (2-57)$$

Preloaded Bearings

Preloaded bearings (see Figure 2-6) can be modeled by adding an additional eccentricity in the x and y directions.

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{PR}^x &= \varepsilon_{PR} \cos\theta_p \\ \varepsilon_{PR}^y &= \varepsilon_{PR} \sin\theta_p \end{aligned} \quad (2-58)$$

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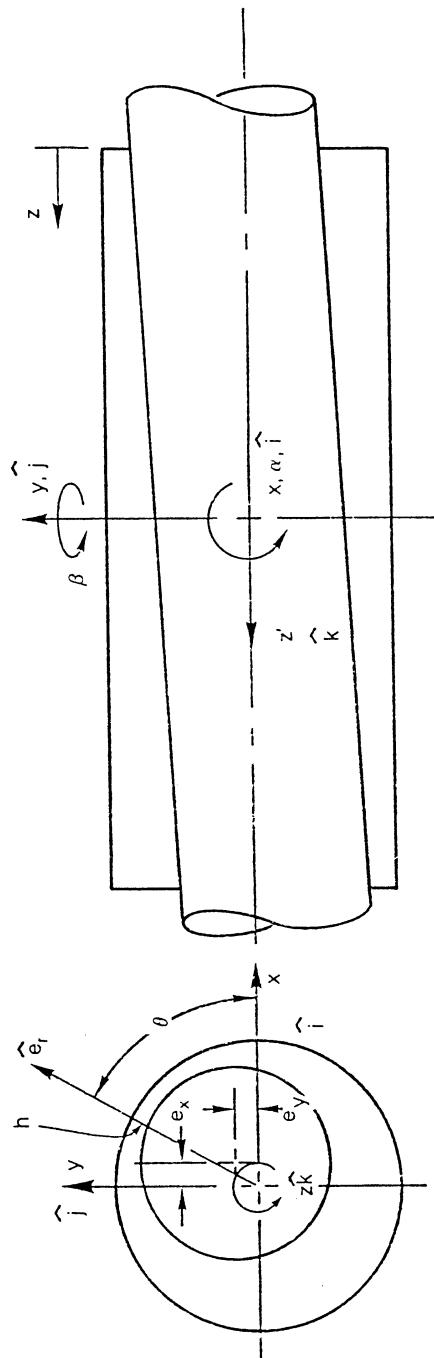
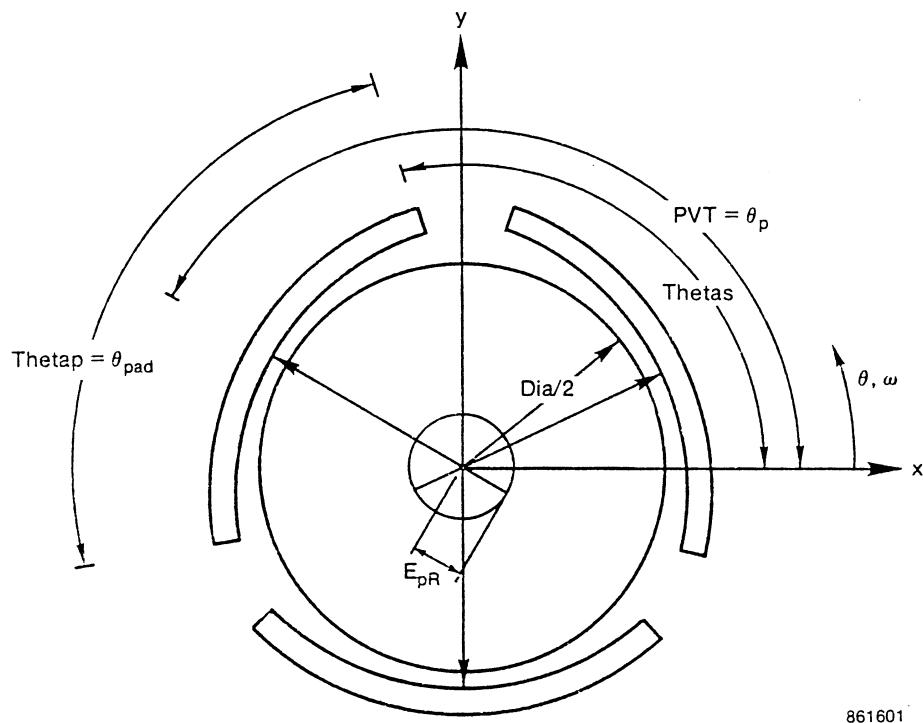


Figure 2-5. Film Thickness Parameters



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Keyword	Variable	Description
<hr/>		
START	THETAS	Pad Start Angle
PADANGLE	THETAP	Pad Angle
PIVOT	PVT	Pivot Angle
PRELOAD	EPR	Offset/Clearance

Figure 2-6. Preloaded Bearing

where

ϵ_{PR}^x = x eccentricity due to preload

ϵ_{PR}^y = y eccentricity due to preload

θ_p = preload angle.

Rayleigh Step

The grid network for the Rayleigh step is shown on Figure 2-7. The boundaries of the step are defined by the lower left and upper right corners of the depressed region. Interior grid points include the step height in the clearance distribution.

Axial Taper

An axial taper is indicated as Figure 2-8. If $Z \geq Z_t$, then

$$H = H_0 + \delta(Z - Z_t) \quad (2-59)$$

2.5 Power Loss (Torque)

Power loss is obtained by integrating the viscous shear forces across the film. From Figure 2-9, a force balance on an element produces:

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial z}, \quad (2-60)$$

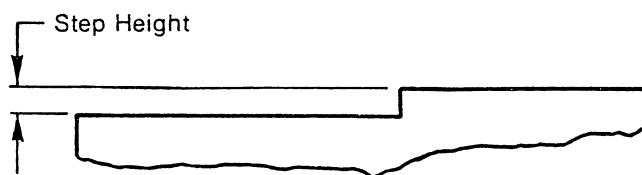
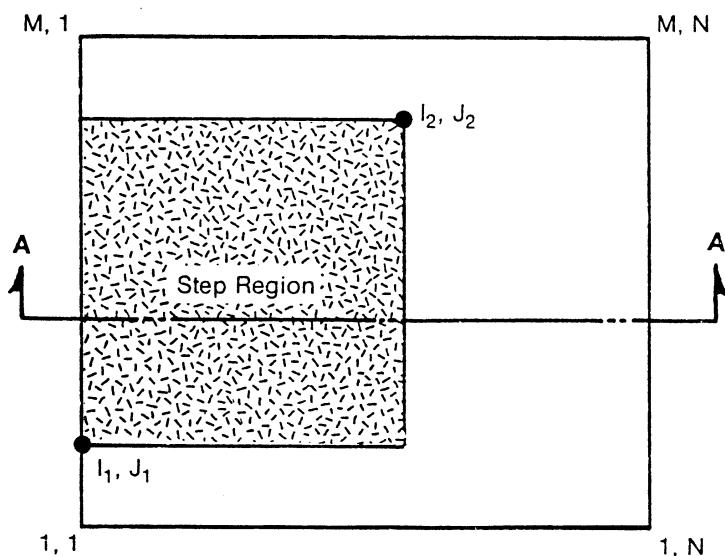
but

$$\tau = \mu \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \quad (2-61)$$

Therefore,

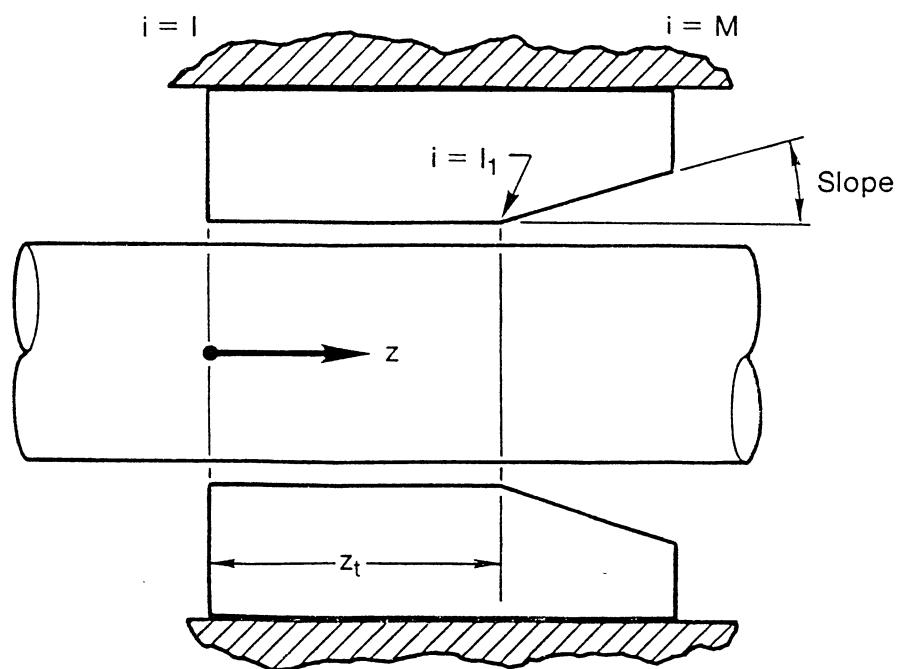
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\mu}{G\tau} \frac{\partial U^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (2-62)$$

where G_τ is the turbulence shear modifier. See Figure 2-3.



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Figure 2-7. Rayleigh-Step



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Figure 2-8. Axial Taper

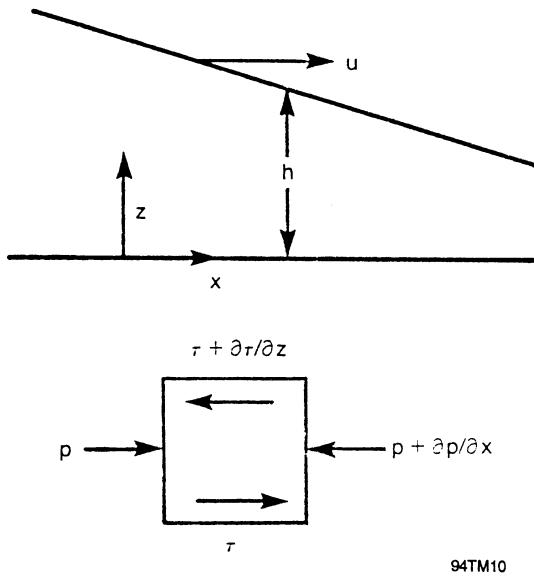


Figure 2-9. Viscous Power Loss

Integrating,

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = \frac{G_\tau}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} z + C_1 \quad (2-63)$$

$$U = \frac{G_\tau}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{z^2}{2} + C_1 z + C_2 \quad (2-64)$$

The boundary conditions are:

$$U = 0 \quad z = 0 \quad \therefore C_2 = 0 \quad (2-65)$$

U = U when z = h

Substituting:

$$U = \frac{G_\tau}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{h^2}{2} + C_1 h \quad (2-66)$$

Therefore,

$$C_1 = \frac{U}{h} - \frac{G}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{h}{2} \quad (2-67)$$

and

$$U = \frac{G}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \left[\frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{h}{2} z \right] + \frac{U}{h} z \quad (2-68)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \left[z - \frac{h}{2} \right] + \frac{U}{h} \quad (2-69)$$

$$\tau = \frac{\mu}{G} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \left[z - \frac{h}{2} \right] + \frac{U}{h} \frac{\mu}{G} \quad (2-70)$$

$$\tau \text{ (at } z=h) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{h}{2} + \frac{\mu}{G} \frac{U}{h} \quad (2-71)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= \text{friction force} = \iint \tau dA \\ &= \iint \left[\frac{\partial P}{R \partial \theta} \frac{h}{2} + \frac{\mu}{G} \frac{R \omega}{h} \right] R d\theta dZ \\ &= \iint \left[\frac{p_o C_o}{2R} H \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\mu}{C_o} \frac{R \omega}{HG} \right] R^2 d\theta dZ \\ &= \iint \left[p_o C_o R \frac{h}{2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\mu}{G} \frac{\omega R^3}{C_o H} \right] d\theta dZ \end{aligned} \quad (2-72)$$

$$\begin{aligned} FF &= \iint \left[p_o C_o \frac{H}{2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\Lambda}{G} \frac{C_o p_o}{6} R \frac{1}{H} \right] d\theta dZ \\ FF &= \iint \left[\frac{H}{2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\Lambda}{G6H} \right] d\theta dZ \end{aligned} \quad (2-73)$$

$$TF = \iint \left[\frac{H}{2} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\Lambda}{G6H} \right] d\theta dZ \quad (2-74)$$

G , the turbulence modifier for friction, is the minimum of the Couette and Poiseuille values. The Couette and Poiseuille Reynolds numbers are computed as before (see Section 2-2). For the Couette number, G_c , as shown on Figure 2-3, is obtained. For the Poiseuille flow, G_p , as shown on Figure 2-4, is obtained. The value of G is the minimum of G_c and G_p .

2.6 Computation of Bearing Flows

The program computes the flow across specified axial and circumferential grid lines. A total of four grid lines can be prespecified. The subroutine FLOCIR determines flow across a circumferential line and the subroutine FLOAXL computes the flow across an axial grid line.

Circumferential Flow Line (see Figure 2-10)

There are three types of points to consider. A point on a grid boundary $J = 1$ or $J = N$, and an interior point. Also, a flow line on $I = M$ requires special consideration. For each point, a flow balance is accomplished through the cell surrounding the point as depicted on Figure 2-10. Consider an interior grid point on an interior grid line ($I \neq M$).

$$Q_C(I, J) = Q_{14}^- + Q_{14}^+ + Q_{12}^+ - Q_{34}^+ \quad (2-75)$$

where

$$Q_{12}^+ = \left[- \left(H_1^3 G_x \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} \right)_{12} P_{12} + \Lambda H_1 P_{12} \right] DZ_i / 2 \quad (2-76)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} |_{12} = (P_{ij+1} - P_{ij}) / \Delta \theta_j \quad (2-77)$$

$$P_{12} = (P_{ij} + P_{ij+1}) / 2.0 \quad (2-78)$$

The remaining flow components are similarly computed and $Q_C(I, J)$ determined.

At $J = 1$, $\partial P / \partial \theta |_{34}$ is computed by forward difference and is equal to $\partial P / \partial \theta |_{12}$.

The pressure $P_{34+} = P_{12+}$.

The clearance H_4 is not a regular grid point clearance and thus is not included in the grid clearance array. H_4 is computed as the average of $H_{i,j}$ and $H_{i+1,j}$.

The grid line mass flows are accumulated to obtain the total flow across the grid line.

Similar procedures are used for computing flows across axial lines (see Figure 2-11).

2.7 Frequency-Dependent Spring and Damping Coefficients

Discretization has been carried out with the use of the cell method^[1], which involves a flow balance about each grid point.

$$\int \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{Q} dA = \oint \bar{Q} \cdot \bar{n} dS = -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int (1+P) H dA \quad (2-79)$$

where \bar{Q} = the mass flow vector per unit length.

The equality of the first two terms comes from the divergence theorem.

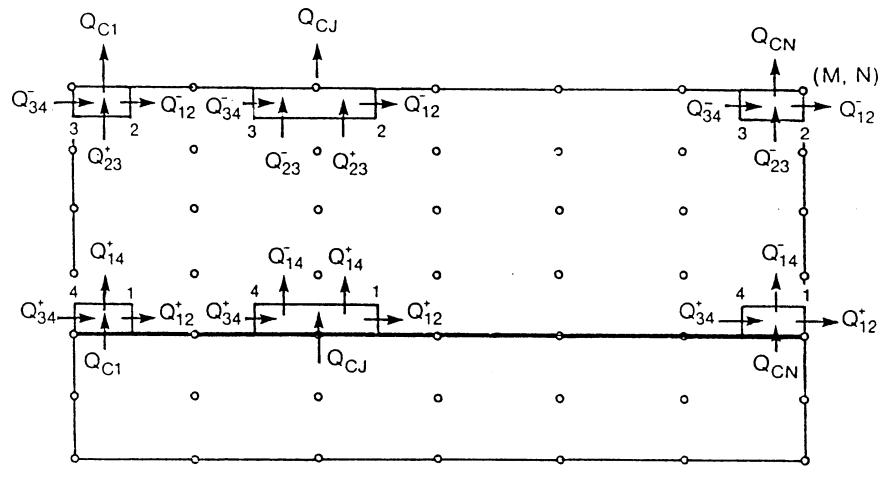
In numerical format, the right-hand side becomes:

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial T} [(1+P_{ij}) H_i A_{ij}] \quad (2-80)$$

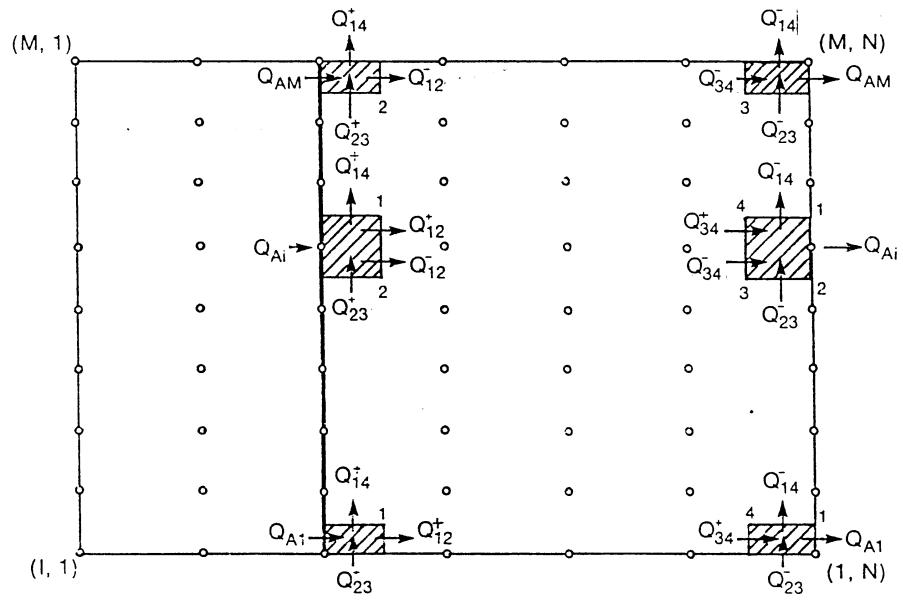
where,

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} (\Delta \theta_j + \Delta \theta_{j-1}) (\Delta Z_i + \Delta Z_{i-1}) \quad (2-81)$$

Generally, a small perturbation analysis is used for determining frequency-dependent spring and damping coefficients and solving the complete equation (2-79). A small perturbation analysis, however, is generally limited to concentric operation and produces complex expressions for the perturbation coefficients. Identical results can be achieved by direct numerical perturbation of the difference equations used in the column matrix solution approach. This method, which is described below, avoids algebraic error in determining the perturbation coefficients and may be used in complex situations where analytical determination of the perturbation coefficients is not feasible.



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Figure 2-10. Flow Across Circumferential Line

861602

Figure 2-11. Flow Across Axial Line

After desired convergence of the Newton-Raphson process has been achieved under steady (unperturbed) conditions, the resulting steady-state pressure vectors are denoted as $\{\hat{P}\}$ and the coefficient matrices as $[\hat{C}^j]$, etc. and, as before, the steady state becomes:

$$[\hat{C}^j]\{\hat{P}_j\} + [\hat{E}^j]\{\hat{P}_{j-1}\} + [\hat{D}^j]\{\hat{P}_{j+1}\} = \{\hat{R}^j\} \quad (2-82)$$

The eccentricity components can be perturbed individually by an amount, η , and the matrix $[\hat{C}^j]$ recalculated at the new film thickness (but old pressure distribution, \hat{P}); then subtract $[\hat{C}^j]$ at the old film thickness and divide the difference by η to numerically obtain the partial derivative of $[\hat{C}^j]$ with respect to the eccentricity perturbation. This partial derivative will be denoted by $[\hat{C}^{j,k}]$.

Thus,

$$[\hat{C}^{j,k}] = \frac{[\hat{C}^j]|_{\epsilon_k+\eta} - [\hat{C}^j]|_{\epsilon_k}}{\eta} \quad (2-83)$$

The matrices $[\hat{E}^{j,k}]$, $[\hat{D}^{j,k}]$ and $[\hat{R}^{j,k}]$ are obtained in a similar manner. Equation (2-78) may now formally be differentiated with respect to ϵ_k to obtain the expression:

$$[\hat{C}^j]\{\hat{P}_j^k\} + [\hat{E}^j]\{\hat{P}_{j-1}^k\} + [\hat{D}^j]\{\hat{P}_{j+1}^k\} = \{\hat{R}^{j,k}\} - [\hat{C}^{j,k}]\{\hat{P}_j\} - [\hat{E}^{j,k}]\{\hat{P}_{j-1}\} - [\hat{D}^{j,k}]\{\hat{P}_{j+1}\} \quad (2-84)$$

where $\{\hat{P}_j^k\} = \partial\{\hat{P}_j\}/\partial\epsilon_k$ is the zero-frequency stiffness pressure. This expression does not yet contain the time-dependent terms found on the right-hand side of Equation (2-75). It is assumed that a sinusoidal disturbance is applied to the shaft, such that the clearance and pressure derivatives are affected as follows:

$$H = e^{i\omega t}; \hat{P}_j^k = P_j^k e^{i\omega t} \quad (2-85)$$

To complete the process, the right-hand side of Equation (2-75) is differentiated with respect to ϵ_k and the results added to the right-hand side of Equation (2-80) with $\partial/\partial t$ replaced by $i\sigma$. The terms to be added to the right-hand side of Equation (2-80) in this manner are $-i\sigma [\bar{C}^j](\hat{P}_j^k) - i\sigma \{\bar{R}^{j,k}\}$ where $[\bar{C}^j]$ are diagonal matrices whose components are

$$\bar{C}_{ii}^j = H_{ij} A_{ij} \quad (2-86)$$

Because a cell can have clearance discontinuities, such as a step, it is advantageous to partition the cell into four components as indicated on Figure 2-2, and then sum the components to obtain $[\bar{C}^j]$. Thus, Equation (2-82) becomes:

$$\bar{C}_{ii}^j = HC_1 A_1 + HC_2 A_2 + HC_3 A_3 + HC_4 A_4 \quad (2-87)$$

where HC_1 is the clearance at the corner point 1 of the cell and

$$A_1 = \frac{(\Delta\theta_j)(\Delta Z_i)}{4} \quad (2-88)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(\Delta\theta_j)(\Delta Z_{i-1})}{4}; \text{ etc.}$$

and $\{\bar{R}^{j,k}\}$ are column vectors whose components are

$$\bar{R}_i^{j,k} = A_{ij} \frac{\partial H_{ij}}{\partial \epsilon_k} (1 + P_{ij}) \quad (2-89)$$

By combining terms, the final set of linear difference equations for the complex stiffness pressure derivatives (\hat{P}_j^k) are obtained

$$[C^j] \{\hat{P}_j^k\} + [\hat{E}^j] \{\hat{P}_{j-1}^k\} + [\hat{D}^j] \{\hat{P}_{j+1}^k\} = \{R^{jk}\} - [\bar{C}^{jk}] \{\hat{P}_j\} - [\hat{E}^{jk}] \{\hat{P}_{j-1}\} - [\hat{D}^{jk}] \{\hat{P}_{j+1}\} \quad (2-90)$$

where,

$$[C^j] = [\bar{C}^j] + i\sigma[\bar{C}^j]; \quad \{R^{jk}\} = \{\hat{R}^{jk}\} - i\sigma\{\bar{R}^{jk}\} \quad (2-91)$$

The system of equations given by Equation (2-86) is solved by the column method in a directly analogous manner to that used in solving the steady-state equation. The principal difference is that all the matrix operations are performed using complex arithmetic. Integration of the real part of the pressure derivatives yields the stiffness; and the complex parts, when integrated and divided by σ , yield damping.

2.8 Critical Mass and Frequency

A critical mass routine was also added to the turbulent version of GCYLT.

For incompressible theory, a closed-form solution exists for the condition of neutral stability for a two-degree-of-freedom, point mass supported by cross-coupled springs and dampers [4]. The so-called critical mass and frequency are obtained, which provides a measure of the stability margin. If the mass attributable to a seal or bearing exceeds the critical mass, then an instability may occur at the orbital frequency calculated. A similar analysis, including the effects of

compressibility, is complicated by the frequency dependence of the coefficients. A solution exists when the computed frequency of the point mass is equal to the excitation frequency used to compute the stiffness and damping coefficients. The critical mass and the orbital frequency are given by the following equations:

$$M_c = \frac{BED}{E^2 + AED + CD^2} \quad (2-92)$$

$$\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{-(AED + E^2 + CD^2)}{ED^2}}$$

$$\text{where } A = K_{yy} + K_{xx}, \quad B = D_{yx}D_{xy} - D_{xx}D_{yy} \quad (2-93)$$

$$C = K_{xx}K_{yy} - K_{xy}K_{yx}; \quad D = D_{yy} + D_{xx}$$

$$E = D_{xy}K_{yx} + D_{yx}K_{xy} - D_{xx}K_{yy} - D_{yy}K_{xx}$$

A Newton-Raphson algorithm was utilized. For convergence, the frequency assumed in computing stiffness and damping, ω_a , should equal the frequency computed by the critical mass equations, ω_c . Initially there will be an error, δ .

$$\omega_a - \omega_c = \delta \quad (2-94)$$

To compute the incremental change in ω_a , the following equations apply:

$$\delta^{old} + \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial \omega_a} \Delta \omega_a = 0 \quad (2-95)$$

but from Equation (2-94)

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial \omega_a} = 1 - \frac{\partial \omega_c}{\partial \omega_a} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\frac{\partial \omega_c}{\partial K_{ij}} \frac{\partial K_{ij}}{\partial \omega_a} + \frac{\partial \omega_c}{\partial D_{ij}} \frac{\partial D_{ij}}{\partial \omega_a} \right) \quad (2-96)$$

The partial derivatives, $\frac{\partial \omega_c}{\partial \omega_{ij}}$ and $\frac{\partial \omega_c}{\partial \omega_{ij}}$, can be computed directly from Equation (2-99).

The derivatives $\frac{\partial K_{ij}}{\partial \omega_2}$ and $\frac{\partial D_{ij}}{\partial \omega_2}$ are explicitly determined by computing the gas seal stiffnesses at two incremental frequencies and computing $\frac{\Delta K_{ij}}{\Delta \omega_2}$ and $\frac{\Delta D_{ij}}{\Delta \omega_2}$, respectively;

and from Equation (2-95)

$$\Delta\omega_a = \frac{-\delta^{old}}{\frac{\partial\delta}{\partial\omega_a}} \quad (2-97)$$

The new value of ω_2 for the next iteration is obtained from:

$$\omega_a^{new} = \omega_a^{old} + \Delta\omega_a \quad (2-98)$$

At times, the computed frequency, ω_c , was insensitive to variations in the assumed frequency, ω_a . In such cases, successive substitution was found to converge very rapidly.

The critical mass as defined above applies to a two-degree-of-freedom system. It does not include cross-coupling moments. Thus, it would not have application to seals with pressure gradients where moment cross-coupling may be significant.

2.9 Program Organization

In this section a description of the manner in which the program is organized is presented. The principal subroutines are identified by name and function, and flow charts are used liberally. Program listings are supplied under separate cover.

The main program, GCYL, is a short routine whose function is to call subroutines that set up the code for computation (see Figure 2-12).

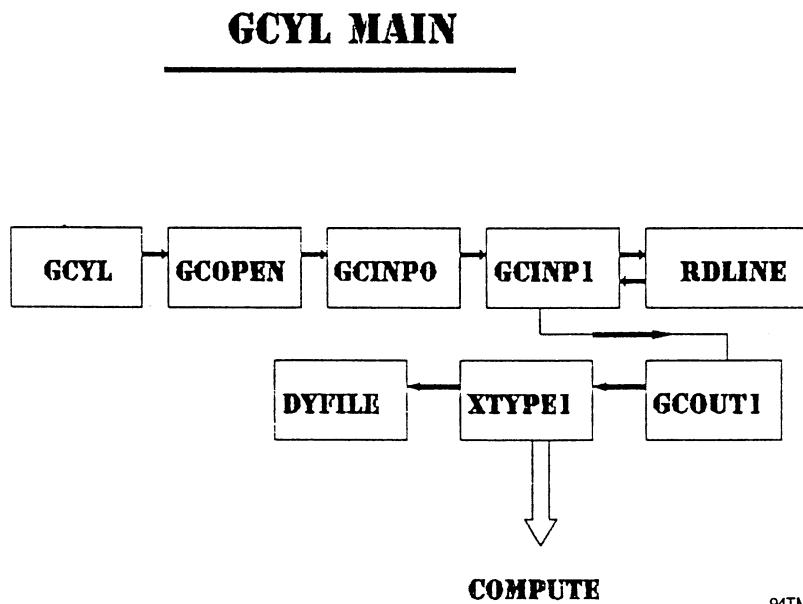


Figure 2-12. Main Program Flow Chart

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The first call is to subroutine GCOPEN where various disk files are designated. Seven sequential files are established and their functions are as described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Disk File Functions

Disk File	PC Extension	Description
1	HPP	Saves the pressure and clearance distribution for subsequent plotting.
2	HP	Saves the pressure and clearance distribution for initialization of subsequent problems using the FILE option.
3	DGS	A file used for diagnostic purposes.
4	"CON"	Read from or write to screen.
5	GCYL.INP	Input file
6	OUT	Output file
7	DYC	A file that stores data for subsequent dynamic runs by another code.

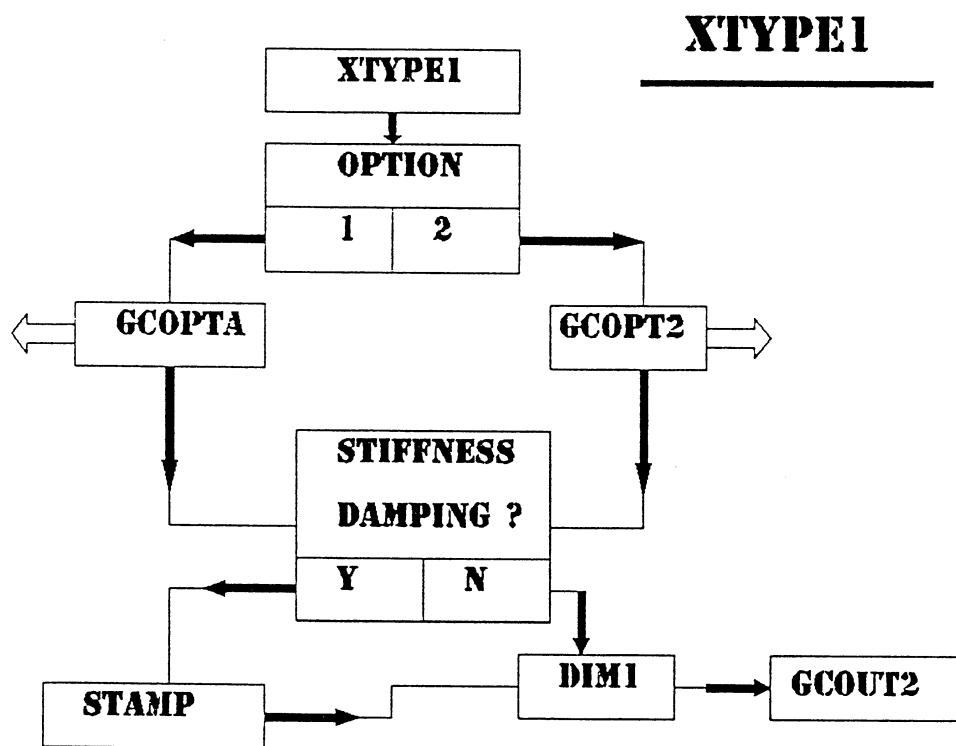
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The input file must be named "GCYL.INP". All other files use the filename that is defined on the first line of the input file, as well as the file extension as defined in Table 2-1.

The two input routines are GCINP0 and GCINP1. GCINP0 merely sets the default values for all optional variables. GCINP1 reads in all the input and converts dimensional numbers to dimensionless numbers for program execution. It has been deliberately set up to facilitate interactive computations on a main frame computer terminal or on an independent PC. It reads the input a line at a time, calling upon the subroutine RDLINE for every line of input read. Both routines have been set up with character variables so that input is transmitted by *name* and not strictly by numerical format in designated fields. RDLINE reads the first 80 characters on any line and assigns them to the variable CH80. It then assigns the first character of CH80 to the variable CH1 and the first six characters to the variable CH6. If the first character is an asterisk (*), a return to GCINP1 is made; if not, columns 11 through 70 of CH80 are read and assigned to VAL(I), I = 1,10. A return to GCINP1 is then made, where VAL(I) is assigned to the proper variable. For example, if CH6 is the variable DIAMET (diameter) then GCINP1 will assign VAL(I) to the variable DIA and print out its value. In this manner all input quantities are assigned and subsequently printed in the output file.

The subroutine GCOUT1 is an initial output routine that executes after the input has been read and before computational execution. It first produces a replica of the input file and then organizes input printout by geometry, film thickness specification, boundary conditions, grid model, etc. It also accomplishes several computations needed elsewhere in the program, such as the value of the dimensionless variable lambda, Λ . The principal computational routine is XTYPE1, which is subsequently described in greater detail. DYFILE writes output to an external file for use in dynamic investigations.

The XTYPE1 flow chart is shown on Figure 2-13. XTYPE1 offers two options. The first is to compute performance for a given position of the shaft within the seal; the second will determine the position of the shaft for a given load and load direction applied to the shaft. For Option 1, steady-state performance is determined by calling GCOPTA, and for Option 2, GCOPT2 is called. Further details of these significant routines are presented below.

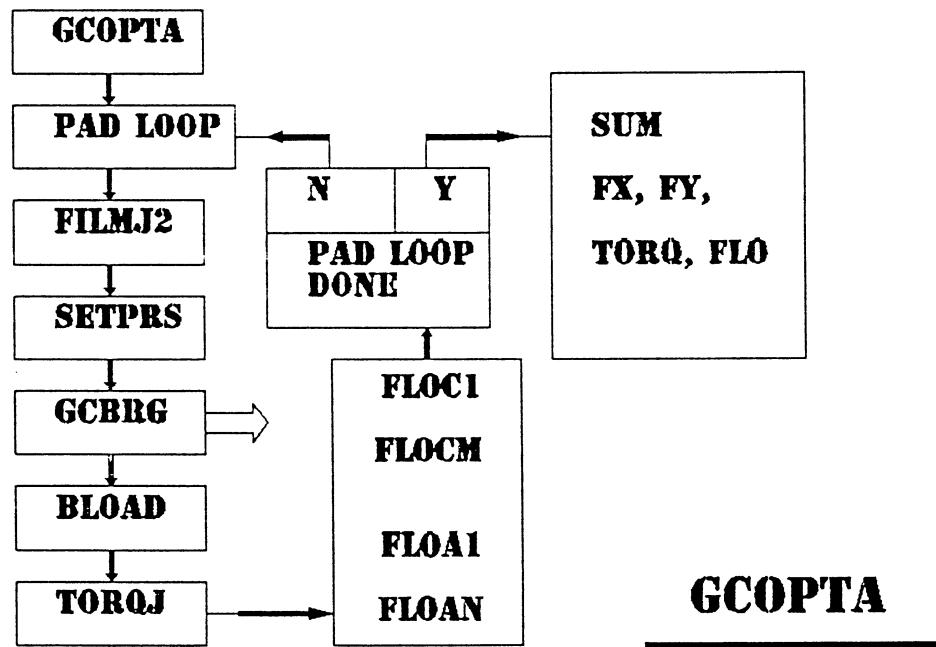


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Figure 2-13. Flow Chart for Beginning Computations

After determining steady-state performance, the option of computing cross-coupled stiffness and damping is made available. Stiffness and damping are computed via the subroutine STAMP. DIM1 converts dimensionless output to dimensional numbers and GCOUT2 is the primary output file that is called when computations are completed.

GCOPTA is one of the principal interior routines that is used to compute the pressure distribution and the performance produced by various operations performed on the pressure distribution. The flow chart for GCOPTA is shown on Figure 2-14. GCOPTA first enters a pad loop, where the separate pad option of the code can be exercised. The film thickness of the pad is next determined by the subroutine FILMJ2. This routine will calculate special film thickness geometries, such as steps and lobes as well as circular clearances. The film thickness is computed at each grid point as well as at each corner point of the cell (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2).



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Figure 2-14. GCOPTA Flow Chart

SETPRS is a routine that sets the initial values of pressure at the grid points to the non-dimensional reference pressure of 1. These basic setup routines develop the information necessary to proceed to the actual computation of the pressures at the grid points, by calling the subroutine GCBRG. Further details of this routine will follow. After the pressures have been computed, performance parameters such as load, viscous torque and flows can be computed. BLOAD integrates the pressures over the seal area to determine load capacity. TORQJ computes viscous torques, and FLOC1 and FLOCM determine flows across circumferential lines, while FLOA1 and FLOAN determine flows across axial lines.

Figure 2-15 is a flow diagram for GCOPT2, which implements Option 2, the option that determines shaft displacements to satisfy given loads and load direction. Option 2 begins with initial guesses for the eccentricity ratios, ϵ_x and ϵ_y .

Newton-Raphson algorithms are used to produce journal displacements to balance the given loads. The requirements are that:

$$F_{XR} - F_{XC} = 0 \quad (2-99)$$

$$F_{YR} - F_{YC} = 0 \quad (2-100)$$

where,

F_{XR} = required load in X direction

F_{YR} = required load in Y direction

F_{XC} = calculated load in X direction

F_{YC} = calculated load in Y direction

but,

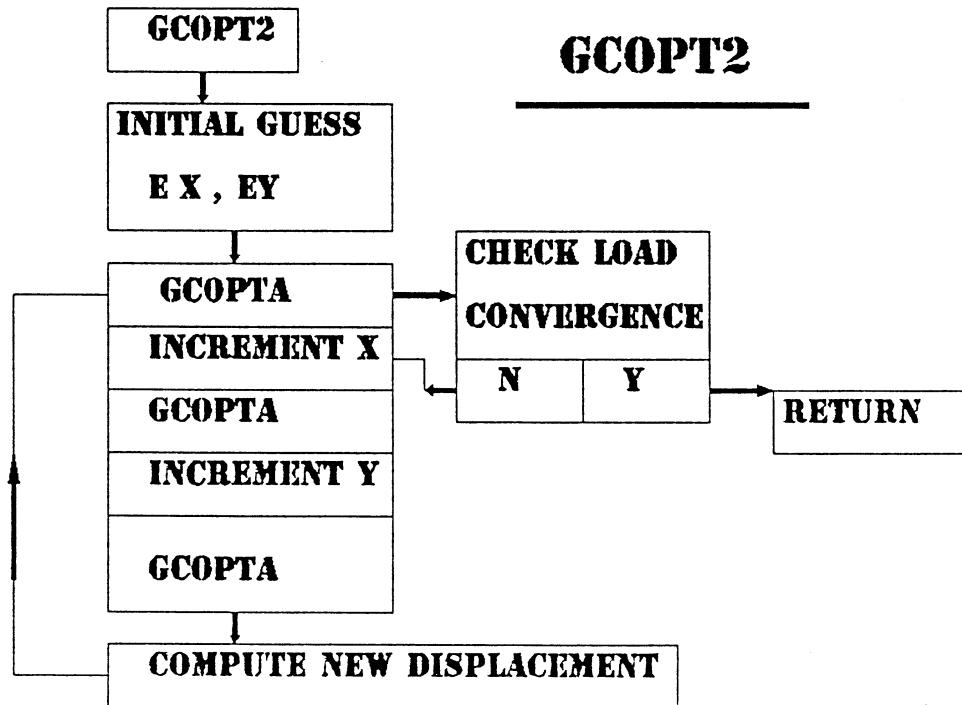
$$F_{XC} = F_{Xold} + \Delta F_X = F_{Xold} + \frac{\partial F_X}{\partial X} \Delta X + \frac{\partial F_X}{\partial Y} \Delta Y \quad (2-101)$$

$$F_{YC} = F_{Yold} + \Delta F_Y = F_{Yold} + \frac{\partial F_Y}{\partial X} \Delta X + \frac{\partial F_Y}{\partial Y} \Delta Y \quad (2-102)$$

The partial derivatives are stiffnesses which are obtained by incrementing X and Y displacements. Equations (2-101) and (2-102) are substituted into Equations (2-100) and (2-101). The system of equations are solved for ΔX and ΔY which provides the new displacements for the next iteration. The process continues until the calculated load equals the required load within the convergence criteria.

The flow chart for this process is shown on Figure 2-15. Initial guesses are made on the displacements ϵ_x and ϵ_y and GCOPTA is called to determine the loads at the incremented displacements. Stiffnesses are determined explicitly by subtracting the incremental loads from the steady-state loads and dividing by the incremented displacement.

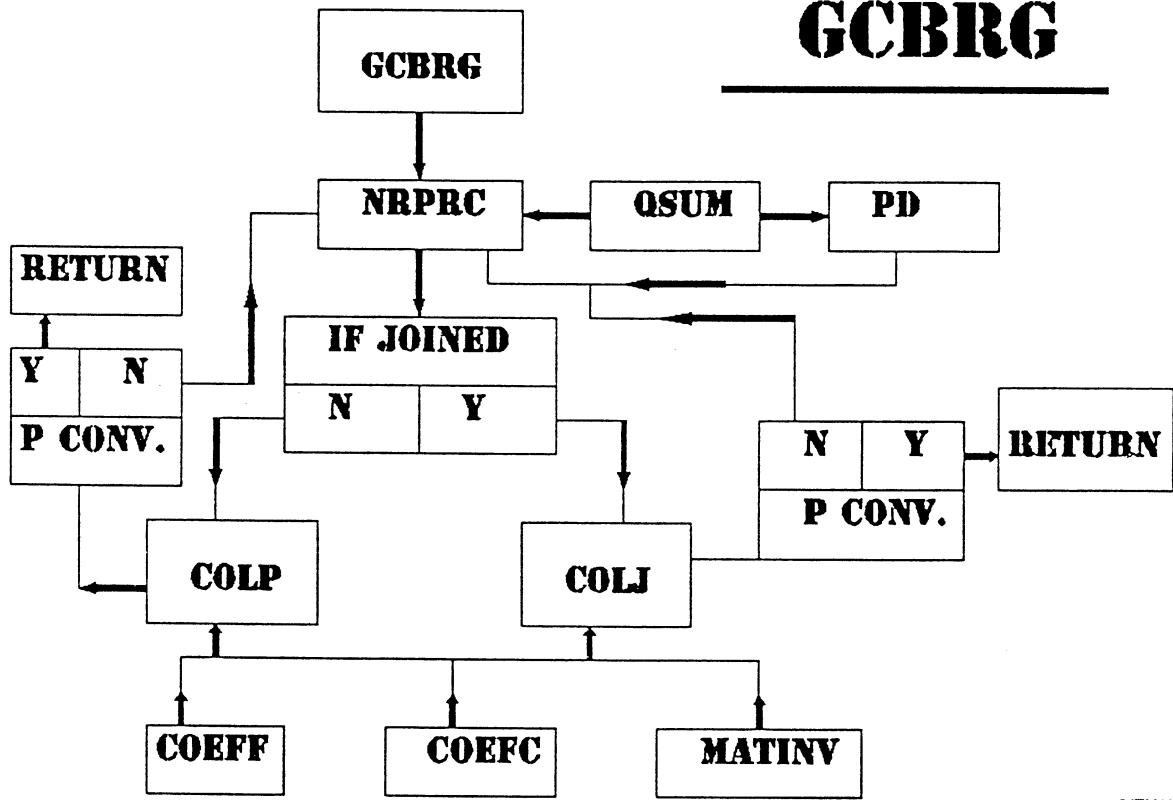
GCBRG (Figure 2-16) is the remaining principal routine to discuss. It is the routine that implements the column matrix method to determine the grid point pressures. It first calls NRPC which is the core program for computing the Newton Raphson pressure coefficients. These are a series of partial derivatives and flow residues for each of the cells where a mass flow balance takes place. NRPC calls on the subroutine QSUM which accomplishes the flow balance. It obtains the partial derivatives by sequentially incrementing the five pressures P_1 through P_5 individually and calling on QSUM for each pressure increment. The partial derivatives are equal to the incremented flow less the nonincremented flow divided by the pressure increment. These partial derivatives are determined in subroutine PD. Once the flow residues and partial derivatives of flow residues with respect to pressures are known, sufficient information is available to solve for the pressures using the column method. GCBRG will call COLP for known pressure boundary conditions or it will call COLJ for joined or periodic boundary conditions in the θ direction. Both COLP and COLJ call upon the subroutines COEFC and COEFF to form the coefficient matrices [C], [D], [E] and [R], where [C] is formulated in COEFC and the remainder in COEFF. They also call upon MATINV for the necessary matrix inversions. Once the coefficient matrices are formulated, pressures are solved for by either COLP or COLJ. A return is then made to GCBRG where the new pressures are compared against the previous ones. If convergence is not achieved within the specified tolerance, the old pressures are replaced by the new ones and the process continues until convergence is achieved or an iteration limit has been reached.



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Figure 2-15. Flow Chart for GCOPT2

GCBRG



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Figure 2-16. Flow Chart of GCBRG

3.0 INPUT DESCRIPTION

The program has been set up to run prespecified input files. The input file must be named GCYL.INP; however, this is automatically done when GCYL is run from the CFD Executive. The output will be given the name that was specified on the first line in the input file along with the file extension ".OUT". To run the program, the command GCYLT is executed.

The input is divided into eight principal groups, as follows:

- Group 1, Control Parameters
- Group 2, Geometry
- Group 3, Film Thickness Specification
- Group 4, Lubricant Properties
- Group 5, Additional User Controls
- Group 6, Operating Conditions
- Group 7, Hydrostatic Parameters
- Group 8, Flow Rate and End of Input.

Significant geometric nomenclature used in the computer code are shown on Figure 1-3. The seal surface is divided into a mesh and each nodal point is identified by a unique node number (I, J). The user may specify the number of nodes in both the axial and circumferential direction, in which case equally spaced nodal distribution is implied. Alternatively, the user can specify variable grid spacing, in which case the starting pad distance and subsequent distance to the grid points are individually identified.

3.1 Input Format

To facilitate generating input, two key principles have been applied. The input is identified by words, not just pure numbers, and free format of input values obviates formatting. The identifying parameter is typed in alphanumeric format in Columns 1 to 10. The values of the parameter are placed in Columns 11 through 80. If more than one line of values is required, they can be continued on the following line in free format starting in Column 1. The parameters can be inserted in any order, except for the first title line. Any line that begins with an asterisk in Column 1 is considered as a comment by the code, and the parameter and associated values are ignored in the computations. Certain parameters will have default values that the user can accept, in which case an input value does not have to be entered. If the parameter is entered, the default is overridden.

Group 1 - Control Parameters

The first input is the output Filename (no extension) which is entered in alphanumeric format in columns 1-80. This name will be used to generate all output files with their various extensions, as indicated in Table 2-1.

The second input is the title, which is entered in alphanumeric format in columns 1-80. The title will be printed with the output and will also appear on plots. A title with fewer than 60 characters is recommended.

**PARAMETER IN
COLUMNS 1-10**

OPTION

UNIT

STIFFNESS

DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80

There are two options. For OPTION =1, the user provides the shaft or journal position in the form of eccentricity and eccentricity angle (see Figure 2-3), and the program predicts the load and load angle. For OPTION =2, the user provides the load, load angle and initial estimates of eccentricity and eccentricity angle, and the program will determine the eccentricity and eccentricity angle. An iterative homing procedure is used for OPTION =2, and it will take more computer time than OPTION =1. The default value is OPTION =1.

If the international or metric system of units is desired, enter SI somewhere in columns 11 through 80. The default units are English. The units for SI and English are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>SI</u>	<u>English</u>
Length	m	in
Diameter	m	in
Clearance	m	in
Load	N	lb
Gas Const.	$\text{m}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K})$	$\text{in}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{R})$
Temperature	$^\circ\text{K}$	$^\circ\text{R}$
Density	kg/m^3	lb/in^3
Viscosity	$\text{N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}^2$	$\text{lb}\cdot\text{s}/\text{in}^2$
Pressure	N/m^2	lb/in^2
Stiffness	N/m	$\text{lb}/\text{in.}$
Damping	$\text{N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}$	$\text{lb}\cdot\text{s}/\text{in.}$

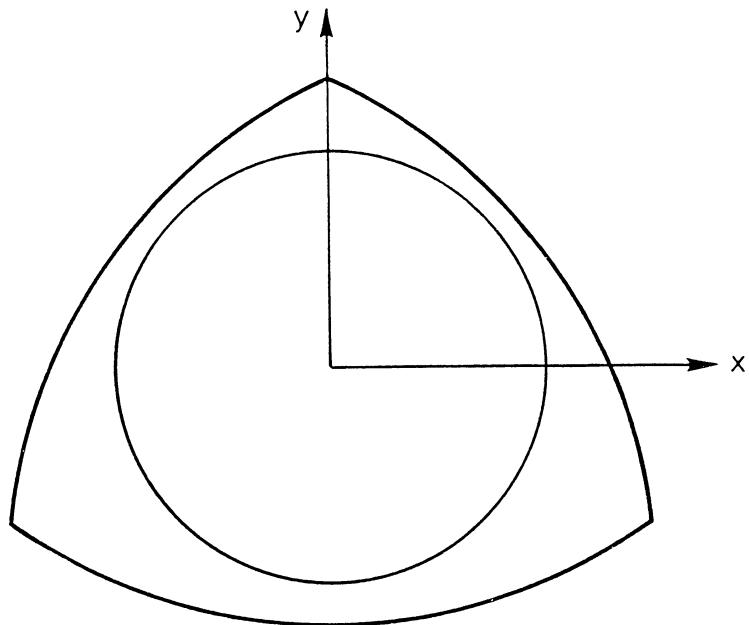
*

An asterisk in column 1 is the designation for a comment. Any input following the asterisk will be treated as a comment and will not be an input parameter. This feature is useful in running multiple cases when certain input variables can be modified or eliminated. For example, if the user desires to repeat a case without stiffness and damping, an asterisk is inserted before the input parameters, and when stiffness and damping are desired, the asterisks are eliminated.

Cross-coupled frequency-dependent stiffnesses are to be computed. The program provides the option of determining stiffnesses in two or four degrees of freedom. Two degrees of freedom include the x and y modes of the center of the journal while four degrees of freedom include the two orthogonal angular modes about the mass center (see Figure 2-3). In columns 11 through 80, enter the number of degrees of freedom and the excitation frequency in rpm. Generally, synchronous frequency is used.

Group 2 - Bearing Geometry

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10	DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80
NPAD	The number of pads (always required).
DIAMETER	Shaft diameter (always required).
LENGTH	Seal length (always required).
CLEARANCE	Seal clearance (always required).
START	Angular location in degrees for the start of the first pad (see Figure 2-4; always required except for variable grid).
PADANGLE	The angle of the pad represented by the grid, in degrees (see Figure 2-4; always required except for variable grid).
GRIDN	Number of grid points in the circumferential direction. Maximum number is 74 (always required, except for variable grid; see Figure 1-3).
GRIDM	Number of grid points in the axial direction. Maximum number is 30 (always required except for variable grid; see Figure 1-3).
VGRIDN	Enter the number of grid points used in the circumferential direction for variable grid problems. The maximum number is 74 (see Figure 1-3). Following this entry, enter the angular location of the grid points in degrees in columns 1-80 using free format. There should be N entries. If variable grid is used, GRIDN need not be entered.
VGRIDM	Enter the number of points in the axial direction for variable grid problems. There should be M entries. The maximum number is 30 (see Figure 1-3). Following this entry, enter the axial location of the grid points in dimensional units in columns 1-80 using free format. There should be M entries. If variable grid is used, GRIDM need not be entered.
JOINED	To be entered when periodic boundary conditions apply in the circumferential direction, e.g., a complete circular seal.
SYMMETRIC	To be entered when symmetric boundary conditions apply in the axial direction. Can be applied to reduce the number of grid points in the axial direction and thus reduce computer time, or can be used to increase the effective number of grid points in the axial direction to increase accuracy. The restriction that applies to using symmetry is that misalignment cannot be specified and righting moment will not be calculated.
SECTOR	Number of sectors for a sectored lobe seal (see Figure 3-1).



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Figure 3-1. Sectored Lobe Seal

Group 3 - Film Thickness Specification

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10	DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80
MISALIGN	Angular misalignment of the shaft in degrees (see Figure 2-3). The first value is the misalignment about the x-axis. The second value is the misalignment about the y-axis.
STEP	Designates that a Rayleigh Step is being analyzed (see Figure 2-5). The number of steps included in the grid is specified in columns 11-80.
	Following the STEP input line is additional input designating the location and depth of each step. For each step, the I, J grid values of the lower left corner and upper right corner are provided, followed by the step depth. These five values can be inserted in free format anywhere from columns 1-80. One line of values for each step is required.
TAPER	An axial taper is depicted on Figure 2-6. For each taper the position of the axial node and the slope of the taper is inserted in columns 11-80.
PRELOAD	Pertains to a preloaded pad or sector (see Figure 2-4). The value entered in columns 11-80 is the pad preload/clearance.
PIVOT	The angular location of the preload from the leading edge of the pad, in degrees.

Group 4 - Lubricant Properties

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10	DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80
VISCOSITY	Enter the value of viscosity in units specified in the description of UNIT (always required).
ABSTEMP	Enter the absolute temperature in the units specified in the description of UNIT (always required).
SPHEAT	Enter the ratio of the specific heat at constant pressure to the specific heat at constant volume (always required).
GASCONST	Enter the gas constant in the units specified in the description of UNIT (always required).

Group 5 - Parameters for Additional User Control

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10

ITERATION

DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80

There are two variables that may be entered. (1) Maximum number of iterations for convergence of the pressure distribution. If the number of iterations is exceeded, the program will terminate with an error message. The default value is 10. (2) The maximum number of iterations to find the equilibrium position for OPTION = 2. This variable need only be entered if Option 2 is applied. The default value is 5. If the maximum number is exceeded, the program will terminate.

TOLERANCE

There are two variables that may be entered. (1) The tolerance on pressure convergence, and (2) the tolerance on the equilibrium position (to be entered only if Option 2 is applied). The default values are .01, and .01 respectively.

FILE

If it is desired to use the pressure distribution from a previous run, then FILE should be entered. The pressure distribution will be read from the file xxxx.HP created from the previous run. The name of the file will be the same as the name of the output file. Therefore, if it is desired to change the name of the input file for subsequent runs, the name of the .HP file should also be changed. This variable is very useful in situations where convergence problems are encountered. Low eccentricities usually converge better than high eccentricities, so that to attain the high-eccentricity case, it is sometimes required to read the initial pressure distribution from the low eccentricity case that has converged. In general, using FILE will speed convergence because of the closer initial pressure distribution.

SHORT

The short form of the output will be printed, which excludes the clearance and pressure distribution.

Group 6 - Operating Conditions

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10

LOAD

DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80

Required for OPTION = 2. Enter the load applied to the shaft.

LOADANGLE

Required for OPTION = 2. Enter the angular location of the applied load to the shaft in degrees.

ECC

Enter the shaft eccentricity ratio, which is the displacement/clearance. The default value is 0. For OPTION = 2, this value will be an initial guess.

ECCANGLE	Enter the angular location, in degrees, of the shaft eccentricity. For OPTION = 2, this will be an initial guess. The default value is 0.
EX	Eccentricity ratio in x direction. EX and EY are alternatives to ECC and ECCANGLE. They are not used simultaneously.
EY	Eccentricity ratio in y direction. EX and EY are alternatives to ECC and ECCANGLE. They are not used simultaneously.
SPEED	Enter the shaft speed in rpm. The default value is 0.
PO	PO is the reference gage pressure to which all other pressures are divided by in nondimensionalizing the problem. The units are specified in the description of UNIT. In most cases, atmospheric pressure is used.
PLEFT	Gage pressure at left grid boundary. Always required except for periodic boundary conditions (JOINED) applied. Units are as specified in description of parameter UNIT.
PRITE	Gage pressure at right grid boundary. Always required except for periodic boundary conditions (JOINED) applied. Units are as specified in description of parameter UNIT.
PTOP	Gage pressure at top circumferential boundary. Not required when symmetry option is used. Units are as specified in description of parameter UNIT.
PBOT	Gage pressure at bottom circumferential boundary. Units are as specified in description of parameter UNIT.
PRESSURE	This parameter is to be used when pressures are to be specified inside the grid. Enter the number of specified pressures. Following this entry the locations of the specified pressures and the values of the pressures are input. For each pressure, the location is specified by the I, J grid location, followed by the numerical value of the gage pressure. There is to be a single-line entry for each specified pressure that contains I, J gage pressure value. Units of pressure are as specified in description of parameter UNIT.
PCON	Use when constant-pressure regions are specified. In columns 11-80, input the number of regions. On the following lines, specify the region pressure and the I, J grid points of opposite corner of region. Use one line for each region. Each line would have five parameters.

Group 7 - Hydrostatic Parameters

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10

RECESS

DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80

Designates that hydrostatic recesses are located in the film. The number of recesses included in the grid is specified in columns 11-80.

Following the RECESS input line is additional input designating the location of each recess. For each recess, the I, J grid values of the lower left corner and upper right corner are provided. These four values can be inserted in free format anywhere in columns 1-80. One line of values for each recess is required.

SOURCE

To be applied when external inherently compensated sources are to be introduced in the film. Enter the number of sources in columns 11-80.

Following this entry, the locations of the sources are input. For each source, the location is specified by the I, J grid location. There is one single-line entry for each source.

SPOTRECESS

To be applied when external orifice-compensated spot recesses are to be introduced in the film. Enter the number of spot recesses in columns 11-80.

Following this entry, the locations of the spot recesses are input. For each spot recess, the location is specified by the I, J grid location. There is one single line entry for each spot recess.

DO

Enter the orifice diameter for sources, recesses or spot recesses.

CD

Orifice flow coefficient. Generally varies from 0.9 to 1.0.

PS

Gage pressure upstream of orifice.

Group 8 - Flow Rate and End of Input

PARAMETER IN COLUMNS 1-10

FLOW

DESCRIPTION, VALUES IN COLUMNS 11-80

This parameter is applied when flow across an axial or circumferential grid line is desired. Enter the number of flow lines (maximum is 6).

Following the FLOW line entry are the locations of each of the grid lines across which the flow is to be computed. This is done by specifying the I, J parameters at the beginning of each line and at the end of each line. Four values are entered on

	one line in columns 11-80, for each flow line; thus, there are as many line entries as there are flow lines.
END	The last card of the input file is the END card. No further input is read. This card is always required.
DIAGNO	This parameter is used to turn on "debug write" statements. If nonzero, "debug writes" will be output to the output file with extension ".DGS". This input is not required and will default to "debugs off" in the program.
STABIL	Use when critical mass and frequency are to be calculated.

3.2 Plotting Routines

The plotting routine that provides 3-D plots of the clearance and pressure distribution is exercised by the instruction:

PLOT filename

The menus indicated on Figure 3-2 show up and the ENTER key displays the first plot. A second ENTER produces the pressure plot. The various options available are indicated on Figure 3-2.

```
**READING DATA BLOCK# 1 -FILM
[PAD# 0 OUT OF 1] [DATA BLOCK# 1] FILM
FILE BEING PLOTTED:icylgr4d
(SPACE-BAR) TOGGLS BETWEEN TEXT & GRAPHICS SCREENS
(ENTER) or (N) TO PLOT NEXT SET
(A) to toggle axial titles Now set to:ON
(B) TO SKIP TO NEXT BLOCK
(I) TO CHANGE INPUT FILE
(M) TO CHANGE MODE, NOW SET TO:      6
(O) TO CHANGE PAD PLOT OPTION NOW SET TO: PLOT ENTIRE BEARING
(P,H) TO PRINT TO LASERJET, HPGL
(Q) OR (ESC) TO QUIT PROGRAM
(S) TO SKIP NEXT SET
(T) to toggle titles ON/OFF Now set to:ON
(U) TO toggle what to plot, now set to:H+P
(V) TO CHANGE VIEW PARAMETERS
(Z) to CHANGE MAX OF VERITCAL SCALE NOW SET TO:      .00000
```

```
**READING DATA BLOCK# 2 -PRESSURE
[PAD# 1 OUT OF 1] [DATA BLOCK# 2] PRESSURE
FILE BEING PLOTTED:icylgr4d
(SPACE-BAR) TOGGLS BETWEEN TEXT & GRAPHICS SCREENS
(ENTER) or (N) TO PLOT NEXT SET
(A) to toggle axial titles Now set to:ON
(B) TO SKIP TO NEXT BLOCK
(I) TO CHANGE INPUT FILE
(M) TO CHANGE MODE, NOW SET TO:      6
(O) TO CHANGE PAD PLOT OPTION NOW SET TO: PLOT ENTIRE BEARING
(P,H) TO PRINT TO LASERJET, HPGL
(Q) OR (ESC) TO QUIT PROGRAM
(S) TO SKIP NEXT SET
(T) to toggle titles ON/OFF Now set to:ON
(U) TO toggle what to plot, now set to:H+P
(V) TO CHANGE VIEW PARAMETERS
(Z) to CHANGE MAX OF VERITCAL SCALE NOW SET TO:      .00000
```

HIT: to choose:

D Defaults [from corner (1,1)]
C from corner (1,N)
Z view along z
T view along Theta

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Figure 3-2. Plot Routine Menus

4.0 OUTPUT DESCRIPTION

A sample problem that produces extensive output can best illustrate the output from the code. Shown on the following pages is the output from "Sample Problem 4," which includes all of the major items that go into the output. The output is produced in a separate file that has the following format: *filename.out*. The file can be printed or edited on screen in accordance with the wishes of the user.

The first page of the output echoes the input. The title is repeated at the beginning of the first several pages. Following the input, more detailed information concerning the geometry and lubricant properties is included. Some of this information is again a repeat of input quantities. The new information provided on Page 4 is the values of the axial distance to all axial grid points and the value of the angular distance to all circumferential grid points. This information is produced whether or not the variable grid is implemented.

Since this problem has specified source points in the grid network, a specified source file, as shown on Page 6, is produced. The axial grid runs across the page and the circumferential grid runs down the page. At each grid point, an F or T is produced. T stands for TRUE, which means that a source point is located at that grid location.

Following is information on the number of iterations required to reach convergence on the pressure distribution. Since stiffness and damping are being calculated and OPTION = 2, it is necessary to calculate the pressure distribution several times.

On Pages 7 through 11, the clearance distribution is printed. The axial length runs across the page and the circumferential position proceeds down the page. Six columns of clearance are produced on each page. Subsequent pages extend the seal length until the total length is expended. Similar files are produced for the pressure distribution, which begins on Page 12. On the last page of both the clearance and pressure distribution, minimum and maximum values are provided.

On the last several pages of the output, important summary information is produced, including eccentricity, eccentricity angle, minimum film thickness, load capacity, load angle, power loss and leakage at both ends of the seal. Following this information are the complete matrices of cross-coupled stiffness and damping coefficients with the appropriate units provided. Righting moments about orthogonal axes through the axial center of the seal are provided next. The subsequent output provides flows requested through various specified grid lines, followed by a listing of the cross-coupled stiffness and damping.

ECHO OF INPUT

NPAD	=	1	NUMBER OF PADS		
OPTION	=	2	GIVEN LOAD, LOAD ANGLE FIND EX, EY		
LOAD	=	370.000	LOAD ANGLE		
LOAD ANGLE	=	270.00	LOAD ANGLE		
ECC	=	0.5000	ECCENTRICITY RATIO		
ECCANGLE	=	90.00	ECCENTRICITY ANGLE		
GRIDN	=	34	GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION		
VGRIDN	=		VARIABLE GRID IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION		
30.00		33.95	37.91	41.86	42.50
43.14		49.05	54.95	60.86	61.50
62.14		68.05	73.95	79.86	80.50
81.14		87.05	92.95	98.86	99.50
100.1		106.0	112.0	117.9	118.5
119.1		125.0	131.0	136.9	137.5
138.1		142.1	146.0	150.0	
GRIDM	=	27	GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION		
VGRIDM	=		VARIABLE GRID IN AXIAL DIRECTION		
0.0000E+00		0.6650E-01	0.1331	0.1996	0.2662
0.3327		0.3992	0.4658	0.5324	0.5989
0.6654		0.7320	0.7985	0.835	0.8285
0.8950		0.9616	1.028	1.095	1.161
1.228		1.294	1.361	1.427	1.494
1.561		1.627			
DIA METER	=	2.6798	BEARING DIAMETER		
CLEARANCE	=	0.001000	BEARING CLEARANCE		
SPECIFIC	=	1.6600	SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO		
GAS CONST	=	1790000.0	GAS CONSTANT		
ABS TEMP	=	528.00	ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE		
VISCOSITY	=	0.2900E-08	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY		
SPEED	=	0.00	ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM		
MXIT1	=	15.	(FOR COMPRESSION 2)		
MXIT2	=	5.	TOLERANCE(COMPRESSIBILITY)		
TOL1	=	0.0100	ITERATION(OPTION 2)		
TOL2	=	0.0100	REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE		
PQ	=	14.70	GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY		
PTOP	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY		
PBOT	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY		
PLEFT	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY		
PRITE	=	0.5			
*PRELOAD	=	90.			
ISTIF	=	1	STIFFNESS CALCULATION		
DEGREES OF FREEDOM	=	4.			
EXCITATION SPEED RPM	=	0.0001			
INHERENTLY COMPENSATED ORIFICES	=				
NUMBER OF SOURCES	=	6			
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 5					
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 10					
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 15					
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 20					
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 25					
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 14 J = 30					
DO = 0.0200		ORIFICE DIAMETER			
CD = 1.0000		DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT			
PS = 200.00		SUPPLY PRESSURE(ORIFICE)			
FLOW RATE CALCULATION					
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1. 1. AND 27. 1.					
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1. 34. AND 27. 34.					
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1. 1. AND 1. 34.					
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1. 27. 1. AND 27. 34.					

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FILE
END

Page 3
INITIAL PRESSURE FROM PREVIOUS RUN
END OF INPUT

Page 4
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GCYL MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO
=.020 IN.

GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

-BEARING GEOMETRY
NUMBER OF PADS = 1
LENGTH = 1.627 IN
DIAMETER = 2.680 IN
CLEARANCE = 0.001000 IN
STARTING ANGLE = 30.00 DEG
PAD ANGLE = 120.00 DEG

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
VISCOSITY = 0.2900000E-08 LB-S/IN**2
GAS CONSTANT = 1790000. IN**2/S**2-R
ABS. TEMPERATURE = 528.0000 DEG R
SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.660000

-ORIFICE RELATED PROPERTIES
ORIFICE
NUMBER OF ORIFICES = 6
DIAMETER = 0.2000000E-01 IN
DISCHARGE COEF = 1.000000
SUPPLY PRESSURE = 200.0000 PSI
*** INHERENTLY COMPENSATED

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
REFERENCE P = 14.70000 PSI
PLEFT = 50.00000 PSI
PRITE = 50.00000 PSI
PTOP = 50.00000 PSI
PBOT = 50.00000 PSI
SPEED = 0.0000000E+00 RPM

-BEARING MODEL
M = 27
N = 34
JOINED = F
SYMMETRY = F

Z -
0.0000E+00 0.6650E-01 0.1331 0.1996 0.2662
0.3327 0.3992 0.4658 0.5324 0.5989
0.6654 0.7320 0.7925 0.8135 0.8285
0.8950 0.9616 1.058 1.095 1.161
1.2228 1.294 1.361 1.427 1.494
1.561 1.627

THETA -
30.00 33.95 37.91 41.86 42.50
43.14 49.05 54.95 60.86 61.50
62.14 68.05 73.95 79.86 80.50
81.14 87.05 92.95 98.86 99.50
100.1 106.0 112.0 117.9 118.5
119.1 125.0 131.0 136.9 137.5
138.1 142.1 146.0 150.0

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
MXIT1 = 15 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

-TOLERANCE
TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)

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06/22/1994 14:55 Filename: 1H55L.OUT Page: 6
GCYL MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO
=.020 IN.

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)				FOR PAD NUMBER 1				NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)				FOR PAD NUMBER 1			
I =	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	I =	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.799	0.814	0.829	0.895	0.962	1.028		AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.795	1.161	1.228	1.294	1.361	1.427	
J DEG				0.700	0.700	0.700		J DEG	1	30.0	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700
1	30.0	0.700	0.700	0.665	0.665	0.665		2	34.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
2	34.0	0.665	0.665	0.631	0.631	0.631		3	37.9	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631
3	37.9	0.631	0.631	0.600	0.600	0.600		4	41.9	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
4	41.9	0.600	0.600	0.595	0.595	0.595		5	42.5	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
5	42.5	0.595	0.595	0.590	0.590	0.590		6	43.1	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590
6	43.1	0.590	0.590	0.547	0.547	0.547		7	49.0	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547
7	49.0	0.547	0.547	0.509	0.509	0.509		8	55.0	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509
8	55.0	0.509	0.509	0.476	0.476	0.476		9	60.9	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476
9	60.9	0.476	0.476	0.473	0.473	0.473		10	61.5	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473
10	61.5	0.473	0.473	0.470	0.470	0.470		11	62.1	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470
11	62.1	0.470	0.470	0.444	0.444	0.444		12	68.0	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444
12	68.0	0.444	0.444	0.423	0.423	0.423		13	74.0	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423
13	74.0	0.423	0.423	0.409	0.409	0.409		14	79.9	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409
14	79.9	0.409	0.409	0.408	0.408	0.408		15	80.5	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408
15	80.5	0.408	0.408	0.407	0.407	0.407		16	81.1	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407
16	81.1	0.407	0.407	0.401	0.401	0.401		17	87.0	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401
17	87.0	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401		18	93.0	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401	0.401
18	93.0	0.401	0.401	0.407	0.407	0.407		19	98.9	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407	0.407
19	98.9	0.407	0.407	0.408	0.408	0.408		20	99.5	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408
20	99.5	0.408	0.408	0.409	0.409	0.409		21	100.1	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409	0.409
21	100.1	0.409	0.409	0.423	0.423	0.423		22	106.0	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423	0.423
22	106.0	0.423	0.423	0.444	0.444	0.444		23	112.0	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444
23	112.0	0.444	0.444	0.470	0.470	0.470		24	117.9	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470	0.470
24	117.9	0.470	0.470	0.473	0.473	0.473		25	118.5	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473
25	118.5	0.473	0.473	0.476	0.476	0.476		26	119.1	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.476
26	119.1	0.476	0.476	0.509	0.509	0.509		27	125.0	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509
27	125.0	0.509	0.509	0.547	0.547	0.547		28	131.0	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547	0.547
28	131.0	0.547	0.547	0.590	0.590	0.590		29	136.9	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590	0.590
29	136.9	0.590	0.590	0.595	0.595	0.595		30	137.5	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
30	137.5	0.595	0.595	0.600	0.600	0.600		31	138.1	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
31	138.1	0.600	0.600	0.631	0.631	0.631		32	142.1	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631	0.631
32	142.1	0.631	0.631	0.665	0.665	0.665		33	146.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
33	146.0	0.665	0.665	0.700	0.700	0.700		34	150.0	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700

UNION-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION (U/C)

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MIN. CLEAR. = 0.40091 AT 87.047 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR = 0.70006 AT 150.00 DEGREES

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)											
	1 = 7	8	9	10	11	12	1	13	14	15	16	FOR PAD NUMBER 1	
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.399	0.466	0.532	0.599	0.665	0.732	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.799	0.814	0.829	0.895	0.962	
J DEG.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	J DEG.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
1	30.0	59.0	61.2	63.7	66.5	69.5	1	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
2	34.0	59.0	61.2	63.7	66.5	69.5	2	34.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	
3	37.9	67.7	71.7	76.3	81.7	87.8	3	37.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	
4	41.9	75.6	81.0	87.3	94.8	104.	4	41.9	136.	136.	136.	136.	
5	42.5	76.8	82.3	88.7	96.4	106.	5	42.5	142.	142.	142.	142.	
6	43.1	77.9	83.6	90.2	98.0	108.	6	43.1	139.	139.	139.	139.	
7	49.0	87.0	93.4	100.	107.	114.	7	49.0	124.	124.	124.	124.	
8	55.0	94.5	102.	109.	116.	122.	8	55.0	160.	160.	160.	160.	
9	60.9	101.	109.	117.	125.	135.	9	60.9	163.	163.	163.	163.	
10	67.5	101.	109.	117.	125.	136.	10	67.5	165.	165.	165.	165.	
11	62.1	102.	110.	118.	127.	136.	11	62.1	163.	163.	163.	163.	
12	68.0	106.	114.	122.	129.	136.	12	68.0	146.	146.	146.	146.	
13	74.0	109.	117.	125.	132.	139.	13	74.0	148.	148.	148.	148.	
14	79.9	112.	120.	128.	137.	146.	14	79.9	170.	170.	170.	170.	
15	80.5	112.	120.	129.	137.	146.	15	80.5	174.	174.	174.	174.	
16	81.1	112.	120.	129.	137.	146.	16	81.1	170.	170.	170.	170.	
17	87.0	113.	121.	129.	136.	143.	17	87.0	152.	152.	152.	152.	
18	93.0	113.	121.	129.	136.	143.	18	93.0	152.	152.	152.	152.	
19	99.9	112.	120.	129.	137.	146.	19	99.9	170.	170.	170.	170.	
20	99.5	112.	120.	129.	137.	146.	20	99.5	174.	174.	174.	174.	
21	100.1	112.	120.	128.	137.	146.	21	100.1	170.	172.	170.	170.	
22	106.0	109.	117.	125.	132.	139.	22	106.0	148.	148.	148.	148.	
23	112.0	106.	114.	122.	129.	136.	23	112.0	146.	146.	146.	146.	
24	117.9	102.	110.	118.	127.	136.	24	117.9	163.	163.	163.	163.	
25	118.5	101.	109.	117.	126.	136.	25	118.5	165.	165.	165.	165.	
26	119.1	101.	109.	117.	125.	135.	26	119.1	160.	160.	160.	160.	
27	125.0	94.5	102.	109.	116.	122.	27	125.0	132.	132.	132.	132.	
28	131.0	87.0	93.4	100.	107.	114.	28	131.0	124.	124.	124.	124.	
29	136.9	77.9	83.6	89.2	98.0	108.	29	136.9	139.	139.	139.	139.	
30	137.5	76.8	82.3	88.7	96.4	106.	30	137.5	142.	142.	142.	142.	
31	138.1	75.6	81.0	87.3	94.8	104.	31	138.1	136.	136.	136.	136.	
32	142.1	67.7	71.7	76.3	81.7	87.8	32	142.1	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	
33	146.0	59.0	61.2	63.7	66.5	72.3	33	146.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	
34	150.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	34	150.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)

I = 19	20	21	22	23	24	FOR PAD NUMBER 1	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.095	1.161	1.228	1.294	1.361	1.427	
DEG.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
J 1	30.0	63.7	61.2	59.0	57.2	54.0	
2	34.0	76.3	71.7	67.7	64.2	61.1	
3	37.9	87.2	81.0	75.6	70.8	66.4	
4	41.9	88.7	82.3	76.8	71.8	67.2	
5	42.5	90.1	83.6	77.9	72.7	68.0	
6	43.1	90.4	87.0	80.8	74.8	68.9	
7	49.0	109.	102.	94.5	87.6	80.6	
8	55.0	117.	109.	101.	93.2	85.5	
9	60.9	109.	102.	93.7	85.9	77.9	
10	61.5	118.	110.	94.2	86.4	78.2	
11	62.1	122.	114.	98.1	89.8	81.1	
12	68.0	125.	117.	109.	92.4	83.3	
13	74.0	128.	120.	112.	103.	94.3	
14	79.9	129.	120.	112.	103.	94.4	
15	80.5	129.	120.	112.	103.	94.5	
16	81.1	129.	120.	112.	104.	94.6	
17	87.0	129.	121.	113.	104.	95.3	
18	93.0	129.	121.	113.	104.	95.3	
19	98.9	129.	120.	112.	104.	94.6	
20	99.5	129.	120.	112.	103.	94.4	
21	100.1	128.	120.	112.	103.	94.3	
22	106.0	125.	117.	109.	101.	92.4	
23	112.0	121.	114.	106.	98.1	89.8	
24	117.9	118.	110.	102.	94.2	86.4	
25	118.5	117.	109.	101.	93.7	85.9	
26	119.1	117.	109.	101.	93.2	85.5	
27	125.0	109.	102.	94.5	87.6	80.5	
28	131.0	100.	93.4	87.0	80.8	74.8	
29	136.9	90.1	83.6	77.9	72.7	68.0	
30	137.5	88.7	82.3	76.8	71.8	67.2	
31	138.1	87.2	81.0	75.6	70.8	66.4	
32	142.1	76.3	71.7	67.7	64.2	61.1	
33	146.0	63.7	61.2	59.0	57.2	55.5	
34	150.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	

I = 19	20	21	22	23	24	FOR PAD NUMBER 1	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.095	1.161	1.228	1.294	1.361	1.427	
DEG.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
J 1	30.0	57.2	55.0	54.0	52.6	50.0	
2	34.0	67.7	64.2	61.1	59.4	55.4	
3	37.9	75.6	70.8	66.4	62.2	58.2	
4	41.9	81.0	75.6	70.8	67.2	62.9	
5	42.5	88.7	82.3	76.8	71.8	67.2	
6	43.1	90.1	83.6	77.9	72.7	68.0	
7	49.0	90.4	87.0	80.8	74.8	68.9	
8	55.0	109.	102.	94.5	87.6	80.6	
9	60.9	117.	109.	101.	93.2	85.5	
10	61.5	109.	102.	93.7	85.9	77.9	
11	62.1	118.	110.	102.	94.2	86.4	
12	68.0	122.	114.	106.	98.1	89.8	
13	74.0	125.	117.	109.	101.	92.4	
14	79.9	128.	120.	112.	103.	94.3	
15	80.5	129.	120.	112.	103.	94.4	
16	81.1	129.	120.	112.	104.	94.5	
17	87.0	129.	121.	113.	104.	95.3	
18	93.0	129.	121.	113.	104.	95.3	
19	98.9	129.	120.	112.	104.	94.6	
20	99.5	129.	120.	112.	103.	94.4	
21	100.1	128.	120.	112.	103.	94.3	
22	106.0	125.	117.	109.	101.	92.4	
23	112.0	121.	114.	106.	98.1	89.8	
24	117.9	118.	110.	102.	94.2	86.4	
25	118.5	117.	109.	101.	93.7	85.9	
26	119.1	117.	109.	101.	93.2	85.5	
27	125.0	109.	102.	94.5	87.6	80.5	
28	131.0	100.	93.4	87.0	80.8	74.8	
29	136.9	90.1	83.6	77.9	72.7	68.0	
30	137.5	88.7	82.3	76.8	71.8	67.2	
31	138.1	87.2	81.0	75.6	70.8	66.4	
32	142.1	76.3	71.7	67.7	64.2	61.1	
33	146.0	63.7	61.2	59.0	57.2	55.5	
34	150.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	

MIN. PRESS= 50.000 AT 150.00 DEGREES
 MAX. PRESS= 195.67 AT 80.500 DEGREES

GCYL MT1 NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION,DRAWING DIMENSIONS,DO
=.020 IN.

- JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = 0.59989
MINIMUM FILM = 90.00 DEG
LOAD ANGLE = 0.0004009 IN
LOAD ANGLE = 368.3 LB
LOAD ANGLE = -90.00 DEG
POWER LOSS = 0.0000E+00 HP
LEAKAGE AT 1 = 1 = -0.31188E-04 LB/S
LEAKAGE AT 1 = M = 0.31188E-04 LB/S

- STIFFNESS COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X KXX = 0.1932E+05 LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KXY = -0.1462E-07 LB/IN
KXA = 0.4221E-07 LB/RAD
KXB = 0.1710E-02 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KYX = 373.5 LB/IN
PRINCIPAL Y KYY = 0.9988E+05 LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KYA = -321.9 LB/RAD
KYB = -52.35 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KAX = -0.2332E-04 IN-LB/IN
KAY = -0.1051E-01 IN-LB/IN
PRINCIPAL A KAA = 0.3969E+05 IN-LB/RAD
KAB = 0.2309E-06 IN-LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KBX = 0.5791E-02 IN-LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KBY = 0.1070E-07 IN-LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KBA = -0.1036E-08 IN-LB/RAD
PRINCIPAL B KBB = 6535. IN-LB/RAD

- DAMPING COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X DXX = 15.33 LB-S/IN
DXY = 0.4412E-11 LB-S/IN
DXA = -0.6216E-11 LB-S/RAD
DXB = 0.4369E-06 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DYX = -0.3636E-01 LB-S/IN
PRINCIPAL Y DYY = 95.08 LB-S/IN
DYA = 0.4663E-01 LB-S/RAD
DYB = 0.6744E-02 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DAX = -0.2624E-09 IN-LB-S/IN
DAY = 0.4819E-06 IN-LB-S/IN
PRINCIPAL A DAA = 6.529 IN-LB-SRAD
CROSS-COUPLED DAB = -0.4282E-09 IN-LB-SRAD
DBX = -0.3184E-06 IN-LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DBY = -0.7175E-12 IN-LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DBA = -0.5305E-12 IN-LB-SRAD
PRINCIPAL B DBB = 1.332 IN-LB-SRAD

- RIGHTING MOMENT
ABOUT X-X MX = 0.2836E-05 LB-IN
ABOUT Y-Y MY = -0.1380E-13 LB-IN

- FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 1 TO 27 1 FLOW= -0.5077E-04 LB/S

- FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 1 34 TO 27 34 FLOW= 0.5077E-04 LB/S

- FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 1 TO 27 34 FLOW= 0.3119E-04 LB/S

- FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 27 1 TO 27 34 FLOW= 0.3119E-04 LB/S

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GCYL MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO
.020 IN.

ECHO OF INPUT
NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

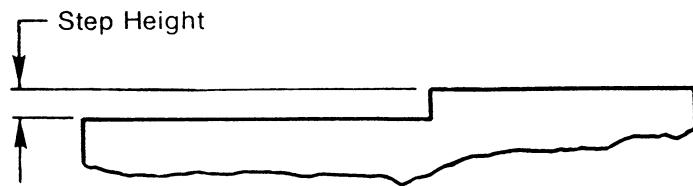
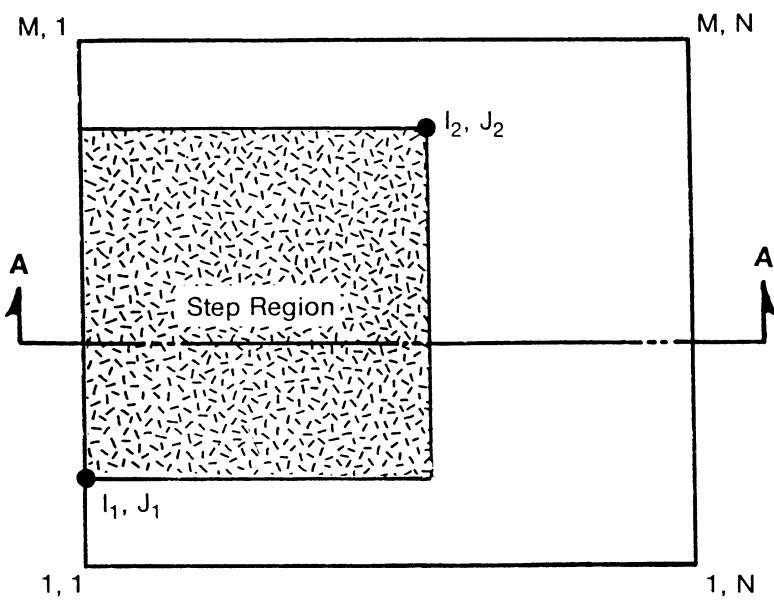
5.0 SAMPLE PROBLEMS

5.1 Rayleigh-Step Seal

The first sample problem is a four-pad Rayleigh-step seal (refer to Figure 5-1). The geometry and operating conditions are as follows:

- Number of pads = 4
- OPTION = 1, i.e., the position of the seal will be prespecified
- Seal length = 3.852 in.; the symmetry option will be used
- Variable grid will be used in the axial and circumferential directions. Since symmetry has been applied in the axial direction, the variable grid length equals half the actual length, and is equal to 1.926 in.
- Grid will be made finer at the step boundaries where sharp pressure gradients are expected to occur
- Seal diameter = 1.9685 in.
- Step height = 0.00165 in. deep, located at the leading edge of the pad, 5° from the x axis; the lower left corner of the step is 0.655 in. from the inside radius. The end of the step is 70.6° from the x axis, and since symmetry has been invoked, the axial end of the step as represented on the grid is 1.926 in. from the inlet end, or at the end of the grid.
- Specific heat ratio of the lubricant = 1.4
- Gas constant = $250,000 \text{ in}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{R})$
- Absolute temperature = 530°R
- Absolute viscosity = $3.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ lb-s/in}^2$
- Eccentricity ratio = 0.4
- Eccentricity angle = 270°
- Shaft speed = 70,000 rpm
- Reference pressure = 200 psig
- Boundary pressures are all 0 psig, or 200 psia.

The computer input and output for Sample Problem 1 are presented in the following pages. Figures 5-2 and 5-3 show the clearance distribution and the pressure distribution produced by the plotting programs. These plots clearly show the highly loaded pad, which is pad number 3 (highest pressure level and lowest film thickness level). In the diskette supplied with this manual, this sample problem is identified as SAMPLE1A.XXX.



861599

Figure 5-1. Rayleigh-Step Geometry

```
SAMPLE1A
* SAMPLE CASE 1: RAYLEIGH STEP SEAL
*--SEAL MODEL
NPAD      4
OPTION     1.
SYMMETRIC
VGRIDM    8
          0.0  0.327  0.640  0.655  0.67   1.079  1.502  1.926
VGRIDN    11
          5.  18.  36.  54.  70.  70.6  71.2  78.0  81.  83.  85.
*--GEOMETRY
DIAMETER  1.9685
CLEARANCE 0.001
STEP      1.
          4     1.     8     6     .00165
*
*--LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
SPHEAT    1.4
GASCONST  2.5E5
ABSTEMP   530.
VISCOSEY  3.E-9
*
*--OPERATING CONDITIONS
ECC       0.4
ECCANGLE 270.
SPEED    70000.
PO       200.
PLEFT   0.0
PRITE   0.0
PTOP    0.0
PBOT    0.0
END
```

GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 1: RAYLEIGH STEP SEAL

ECHO OF INPUT

```

*--SEAL MODEL
NPAD = 4          NUMBER OF PADS
OPTION = 1         GIVEN EX. EY FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE
SYMMETRIC
GRIDM = 8          SYMMETRIC BOUNDARY
VGRIDM = 0.0000E+00 0.3270 1.502 1.926 GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
1.079           0.6400 0.6550 0.6700 VARIABLE GRID IN AXIAL DIRECTION
GRIDN = 11        GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
VGRIDN = 5.000    18.00 36.00 54.00 70.00 VARIABLE GRID IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
70.60            36.00 54.00 70.00 83.00
85.00            78.00 81.00

*--GEOMETRY
DIAMETER = 1.9685 BEARING DIAMETER
CLEARANCE = 0.001000 BEARING CLEARANCE
STEP = 4. 1. 8. 6. RAYLEIGH STEP AT M, N
DEPTH = .16500E-02

*--LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
SPECIFIC = 1.4000 SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
GAS CONST = 250000.0 GAS CONSTANT
ABS TEMP = 530.00 ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
VISCOSITY = 0.3000E-08 ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY

*--OPERATING CONDITIONS
ECC = 0.4000 ECCENTRICITY RATIO
ECCANGLE = 270.00 ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
SPEED = 70000.00 ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
PO = 200.00 REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE
PLEFT = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
PRITE = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
PTOP = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
PBOT = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
END OF INPUT

```

GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

-BEARING GEOMETRY
 NUMBER OF PADS = 4
 LENGTH = 3.852 IN
 DIAMETER = 1.969 IN
 CLEARANCE = 0.001000 IN
 STARTING ANGLE = 5.00 DEG
 PAD ANGLE = 80.00 DEG

-SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION
 STEP I,J = 4. 1. UPPER LEFT CORNER
 I,J = 8. 6. LOWER RIGHT CORNER
 DEPTH = 0.001650 IN

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
 VISCOSITY = 0.300000E-08 LB-S/IN**2
 GAS CONSTANT = 1N**2/S**2-R
 ABS. TEMPERATURE = 530.0000 DEG R
 SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.400000

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
 REFERENCE P = 200.0000 PSI
 PLEFT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PRITE = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PTOP = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PBOT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 SPEED = 70000.00 RPM

-BEARING MODEL
 M = 8
 N = 11
 JOINED = F
 SYMMETRY = T

2 - 0.0000E+00	0.3270	0.6400	0.6550	0.6700
1.079	1.502	1.926		
THETA -				
5.000	18.00	36.00	54.00	70.00
70.60	71.20	78.00	81.00	83.00
85.00				

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
 MXIT1 = 10 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

-TOLERANCE
 TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 TOL2 = 0.01000 (FOR OPTION 2)

-OPTION = 1 GIVEN SHAFT POSITION FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE

SPECIFIED PRESSURE
 1 F F F F F F F
 2 F F F F F F F
 3 F F F F F F F
 4 F F F F F F F
 5 F F F F F F F

GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 1: RAYLEIGH STEP SEAL

-BEARING GEOMETRY
 NUMBER OF PADS = 4
 LENGTH = 3.852 IN
 DIAMETER = 1.969 IN
 CLEARANCE = 0.001000 IN
 STARTING ANGLE = 5.00 DEG
 PAD ANGLE = 80.00 DEG

-SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION
 STEP I,J = 4. 1. UPPER LEFT CORNER
 I,J = 8. 6. LOWER RIGHT CORNER
 DEPTH = 0.001650 IN

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
 VISCOSITY = 0.300000E-08 LB-S/IN**2
 GAS CONSTANT = 1N**2/S**2-R
 ABS. TEMPERATURE = 530.0000 DEG R
 SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.400000

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
 REFERENCE P = 200.0000 PSI
 PLEFT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PRITE = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PTOP = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 PBOT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
 SPEED = 70000.00 RPM

2 - 0.0000E+00	0.3270	0.6400	0.6550	0.6700
1.079	1.502	1.926		
THETA -				
5.000	18.00	36.00	54.00	70.00
70.60	71.20	78.00	81.00	83.00
85.00				

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
 PAD # 1 PRESSURE CALCULATION CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS
 PAD # 2 PRESSURE CALCULATION CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS
 PAD # 3 PRESSURE CALCULATION CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS
 PAD # 4 PRESSURE CALCULATION CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

-TOLERANCE
 TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 TOL2 = 0.01000 (FOR OPTION 2)

-OPTION = 1 GIVEN SHAFT POSITION FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I =	1	2	3	4	5	6
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079
J DEG.	5.0	1.03	1.03	2.68	2.68	2.68
1	5.0	1.03	1.03	2.68	2.68	2.68
2	18.0	1.12	1.12	2.77	2.77	2.77
3	36.0	1.24	1.24	2.89	2.89	2.89
4	55.0	1.32	1.32	2.97	2.97	2.97
5	70.0	1.38	1.38	3.03	3.03	3.03
6	70.6	1.38	1.38	3.03	3.03	3.03
7	71.2	1.38	1.38	3.03	3.03	3.03
8	78.0	1.39	1.39	3.03	3.03	3.03
9	81.0	1.40	1.40	3.03	3.03	3.03
10	83.0	1.40	1.40	3.03	3.03	3.03
11	85.0	1.40	1.40	3.03	3.03	3.03

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I =	7	8
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.502	1.926
J DEG.	5.0	2.68
1	18.0	2.77
2	36.0	2.89
3	54.0	2.97
4	70.0	3.03
5	70.6	3.03
6	71.2	3.03
7	78.0	3.03
8	81.0	3.03
9	83.0	3.03
10	85.0	3.03

MIN. CLEAR.= 1.0349 AT 5.0000 DEGREES
 MAX. CLEAR.= 3.0273 AT 70.600 DEGREES

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1			
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670
J DEG.	5.0	0.00E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
1 18.0	0.00E+00	-1.14	2.03	2.34	2.37
2 36.0	0.00E+00	1.11	7.00	7.41	7.46
3 54.0	0.00E+00	4.35	13.5	14.1	14.2
4 70.0	0.00E+00	5.46	19.3	20.8	21.1
5 70.6	0.00E+00	5.36	18.9	20.9	21.4
6 71.2	0.00E+00	5.25	18.3	19.4	20.3
7 78.0	0.00E+00	3.06	9.78	10.1	10.4
8 81.0	0.00E+00	1.83	5.72	5.88	6.03
9 83.0	0.00E+00	0.938	2.91	2.99	3.06
10 85.0	0.00E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
11					

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1			
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670
J DEG.	5.0	0.00E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
1 18.0	0.00E+00	-1.14	2.03	2.34	2.37
2 36.0	0.00E+00	1.11	7.00	7.41	7.46
3 54.0	0.00E+00	4.35	13.5	14.1	14.2
4 70.0	0.00E+00	5.46	19.3	20.8	21.1
5 70.6	0.00E+00	5.36	18.9	20.9	21.4
6 71.2	0.00E+00	5.25	18.3	19.4	20.3
7 78.0	0.00E+00	3.06	9.78	10.1	10.4
8 81.0	0.00E+00	1.83	5.72	5.88	6.03
9 83.0	0.00E+00	0.938	2.91	2.99	3.06
10 85.0	0.00E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
11					

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)

AXIAL LENGTH IN. 1 = 7 8

J DEG. 1 = 7 8

MIN. PRESS= -1.1384 AT 18.000 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 27.496 AT 70.600 DEGREES

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER				Page 9	
I =	1	2	3	4	5	6	
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079	
J DEG.	95.0	1.40	1.40	3.05	3.05	3.05	
1 108.0	1.38	1.38	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	
2 126.0	1.32	1.32	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	
3 144.0	1.24	1.24	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	
4 160.0	1.14	1.14	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	
5 160.6	1.13	1.13	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	
6 161.2	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	
7 168.0	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	
8 171.0	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	
9 173.0	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	
10 175.0	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	
11							

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER				Page 10	
I =	7	8	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.502	1.526	J DEG.	
1 95.0	3.05	3.05	95.0	3.05	3.05	95.0	
2 108.0	3.03	3.03	108.0	3.03	3.03	108.0	
3 126.0	2.97	2.97	126.0	2.97	2.97	126.0	
4 144.0	2.89	2.89	144.0	2.89	2.89	144.0	
5 160.0	2.79	2.79	160.0	2.79	2.79	160.0	
6 160.6	2.78	2.78	160.6	2.78	2.78	160.6	
7 161.2	2.78	2.78	161.2	2.78	2.78	161.2	
8 168.0	1.08	1.08	168.0	1.08	1.08	168.0	
9 171.0	1.06	1.06	171.0	1.06	1.06	171.0	
10 173.0	1.05	1.05	173.0	1.05	1.05	173.0	
11 175.0	1.03	1.03	175.0	1.03	1.03	175.0	
MIN. CLEAR.=	1.0349	AT	175.00	DEGREES			
MAX. CLEAR.=	3.0485	AT	95.000	DEGREES			

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)

I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	FOR PAD NUMBER 2
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079
J DEG.	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
1 95.0 0.000E+00	3.40	6.09	6.23	6.25	6.70	1.502
2 108.0 0.000E+00	8.71	15.6	15.9	16.0	17.1	1.926
3 126.0 0.000E+00	14.1	26.3	26.9	27.0	29.1	2.000
4 144.0 0.000E+00	15.5	35.6	37.5	37.7	41.8	2.100
5 160.0 0.000E+00	15.3	35.0	37.5	38.2	42.3	2.200
6 160.6 0.000E+00	15.0	34.3	35.7	36.9	41.2	2.300
7 161.2 0.000E+00	9.80	20.8	21.3	21.7	25.0	2.400
8 168.0 0.000E+00	6.24	13.0	13.2	13.4	15.6	2.500
9 171.0 0.000E+00	3.36	6.89	7.00	7.12	8.27	2.600
10 173.0 0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	2.700
11 175.0 0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	2.800

MIN. PRESS= 0.00000E+00 AT 175.00 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 44.490 AT 160.60 DEGREES

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)

I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	FOR PAD NUMBER 2
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079
J DEG.	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
1 95.0 0.000E+00	3.40	6.09	6.23	6.25	6.70	1.502
2 108.0 0.000E+00	8.71	15.6	15.9	16.0	17.1	1.926
3 126.0 0.000E+00	14.1	26.3	26.9	27.0	29.1	2.000
4 144.0 0.000E+00	15.5	35.6	37.5	37.7	41.8	2.100
5 160.0 0.000E+00	15.3	35.0	37.5	38.2	42.3	2.200
6 160.6 0.000E+00	15.0	34.3	35.7	36.9	41.2	2.300
7 161.2 0.000E+00	9.80	20.8	21.3	21.7	25.0	2.400
8 168.0 0.000E+00	6.24	13.0	13.2	13.4	15.6	2.500
9 171.0 0.000E+00	3.36	6.89	7.00	7.12	8.27	2.600
10 173.0 0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	2.700
11 175.0 0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	2.800

MIN. PRESS= 0.00000E+00 AT 175.00 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 44.490 AT 160.60 DEGREES

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER				Page 13	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079	
J DEG.	0.965	0.965	0.965	2.62	2.62	2.62	
1 185.0	0.965	0.965	0.965	2.53	2.53	2.53	
2 198.0	0.876	0.876	0.876	2.41	2.41	2.41	
3 216.0	0.765	0.765	0.765	2.33	2.33	2.33	
4 234.0	0.676	0.676	0.676	2.27	2.27	2.27	
5 250.0	0.624	0.624	0.624	2.27	2.27	2.27	
6 250.6	0.623	0.623	0.623	2.27	2.27	2.27	
7 251.2	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621	
8 258.0	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609	
9 261.0	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605	
10 263.0	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	
11 265.0	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602	

07/08/1994 13:59 Filename: SAMPLE1A.OUT

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER				Page 14		
1	2	3	4	5	6			
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079		
J DEG.	0.965	0.965	0.965	2.62	2.62	2.62		
1 185.0	0.965	0.965	0.965	2.53	2.53	2.53		
2 198.0	0.876	0.876	0.876	2.41	2.41	2.41		
3 216.0	0.765	0.765	0.765	2.33	2.33	2.33		
4 234.0	0.676	0.676	0.676	2.27	2.27	2.27		
5 250.0	0.624	0.624	0.624	2.27	2.27	2.27		
6 250.6	0.623	0.623	0.623	2.27	2.27	2.27		
7 251.2	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621	0.621		
8 258.0	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609	0.609		
9 261.0	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605	0.605		
10 263.0	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603	0.603		
11 265.0	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602	0.602		
						MIN. CLEAR.= 0.60152	AT 265.00	DEGREES
						MAX. CLEAR.= 2.6151	AT 185.00	DEGREES

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Filename: SAMPLE1A.OUT

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)											
I = 1			2			3			4		
AXIAL LENGTH IN.			0.327			0.640			0.655		
J	DEG.	0.000	0.000E+00								
1	185.0	0.000E+00									
2	198.0	0.000E+00	9.22	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7
3	216.0	0.000E+00	21.2	33.4	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.8	34.8	35.4	35.6
4	234.0	0.000E+00	32.5	57.3	57.3	58.5	58.5	60.4	60.4	61.6	61.9
5	250.0	0.000E+00	35.2	79.5	79.5	83.7	83.7	83.9	83.9	89.3	89.8
6	250.6	0.000E+00	34.7	78.4	78.4	86.4	86.4	85.0	88.8	90.5	90.9
7	251.2	0.000E+00	34.2	77.0	77.0	80.0	80.0	82.4	86.8	88.4	88.9
8	258.0	0.000E+00	22.6	48.7	48.7	49.7	49.7	50.7	55.4	56.5	56.8
9	261.0	0.000E+00	14.5	31.1	31.1	31.7	31.7	32.2	35.4	36.2	36.4
10	263.0	0.000E+00	7.86	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.7	19.8
11	265.0	0.000E+00									

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Filename: SAMPLE1A.OUT

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)											
I = 7			8			AXIAL LENGTH IN.			1.502		
J			DEG.			J			DEG.		
1	198.0	0.000E+00	9.22	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7
2	216.0	0.000E+00	21.2	33.4	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.8	34.8	35.4	35.6
3	234.0	0.000E+00	32.5	57.3	57.3	58.5	58.5	60.4	60.4	61.6	61.9
4	250.0	0.000E+00	35.2	79.5	79.5	83.7	83.7	83.9	83.9	89.3	89.8
5	250.6	0.000E+00	34.7	78.4	78.4	86.4	86.4	85.0	88.8	90.5	90.9
6	251.2	0.000E+00	34.2	77.0	77.0	80.0	80.0	82.4	86.8	88.4	88.9
7	258.0	0.000E+00	22.6	48.7	48.7	49.7	49.7	50.7	55.4	56.5	56.8
8	261.0	0.000E+00	14.5	31.1	31.1	31.7	31.7	32.2	35.4	36.2	36.4
9	263.0	0.000E+00	7.86	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.7	19.8
10	265.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00

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Filename: SAMPLE1A.OUT

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.502
J DEG.	275.0	288.0	305.0	324.0	340.0	340.6	341.2	348.0
1	0.602	0.620	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871
2	0.602	0.620	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871
3	0.620	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871	0.871
4	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871	0.917	0.917
5	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.937
6	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.951
7	0.867	0.871	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.965	0.965
8	0.871	0.917	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.951	0.965	0.965
9	0.917	0.937	0.937	0.951	0.951	0.951	0.965	0.965
10	0.937	0.951	0.951	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965
11	0.951	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.60152

MAX. CLEAR.= 2.5171

AT 275.00 DEGREES

AT 340.60 DEGREES

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	1.079	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	1.502
J DEG.	275.0	288.0	305.0	324.0	340.0	340.6	341.2	348.0
1	0.602	0.620	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.871
2	0.620	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.917	0.917
3	0.676	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.937
4	0.765	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.951
5	0.863	0.867	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.965	0.965
6	0.867	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.951	0.965	0.965
7	0.871	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.951	0.951	0.965	0.965
8	0.917	0.937	0.951	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965
9	0.937	0.951	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965
10	0.951	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965
11	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.965

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.60152

MAX. CLEAR.= 2.5171

AT 275.00 DEGREES

AT 340.60 DEGREES

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)											
AXIAL LENGTH IN.			FOR PAD NUMBER 4			FOR PAD NUMBER 5			FOR PAD NUMBER 6		
I =	1	2	3	4	0.640	0.655	0.670	0.679	0.694	0.709	
J	DEG.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	0.679	0.694	0.709	0.724	
1	275.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	
2	288.0	0.000E+00	-1.33	5.68	6.40	6.43	7.10	7.51	7.64	7.64	
3	306.0	0.000E+00	0.318	16.1	17.4	17.4	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.4	
4	324.0	0.000E+00	5.09	29.3	31.0	31.1	34.1	34.9	35.9	36.4	
5	340.0	0.000E+00	7.22	40.9	45.0	45.3	50.6	53.0	53.6	54.3	
6	340.6	0.000E+00	7.09	39.9	45.2	45.9	51.3	54.6	57.7	59.3	
7	341.2	0.000E+00	6.95	38.7	41.2	43.3	49.2	54.0	58.7	62.1	
8	348.0	0.000E+00	3.54	19.6	20.3	21.0	25.4	31.0	35.5	39.1	
9	351.0	0.000E+00	1.93	11.2	11.6	11.9	14.7	18.2	22.0	25.7	
10	353.0	0.000E+00	0.912	5.63	5.79	5.95	7.40	9.50	12.6	15.7	
11	355.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	

MIN. PRESS= -1.3335 AT 288.00 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 54.325 AT 340.60 DEGREES

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)											
AXIAL LENGTH IN.			FOR PAD NUMBER 7			FOR PAD NUMBER 8			FOR PAD NUMBER 9		
I =	1	2	3	4	0.640	0.655	0.670	0.679	0.694	0.709	
J	DEG.	0.000	0.327	0.640	0.655	0.670	0.679	0.694	0.709	0.724	
1	275.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	
2	288.0	0.000E+00	-1.33	5.68	6.40	6.43	7.10	7.51	7.64	7.64	
3	306.0	0.000E+00	0.318	16.1	17.4	17.4	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.4	
4	324.0	0.000E+00	5.09	29.3	31.0	31.1	34.1	34.9	35.9	36.4	
5	340.0	0.000E+00	7.22	40.9	45.0	45.3	50.6	53.0	53.6	54.3	
6	340.6	0.000E+00	7.09	39.9	45.2	45.9	51.3	54.6	57.7	59.3	
7	341.2	0.000E+00	6.95	38.7	41.2	43.3	49.2	54.0	58.7	62.1	
8	348.0	0.000E+00	3.54	19.6	20.3	21.0	25.4	31.0	35.5	39.1	
9	351.0	0.000E+00	1.93	11.2	11.6	11.9	14.7	18.2	22.0	25.7	
10	353.0	0.000E+00	0.912	5.63	5.79	5.95	7.40	9.50	12.6	15.7	
11	355.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	

MIN. PRESS= -1.3335 AT 288.00 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 54.325 AT 340.60 DEGREES

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-JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
ECCENTRICITY POSITION = 0.40000
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = -90.00 DEG
MINIMUM FILM = 0.0006015 IN
LOAD = 131.5 LB
LOAD ANGLE = 58.49 DEG
POWER LOSS = 2.308 HP
LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.10191E-02 LB/S

ECHO OF INPUT

NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

GCYL MT1 SAMPLE CASE 1: RAYLEIGH STEP SEAL

SAMPLE CASE 1: RAYLEIGH STEP SEAL

File name: SAMPLE1A.OUT

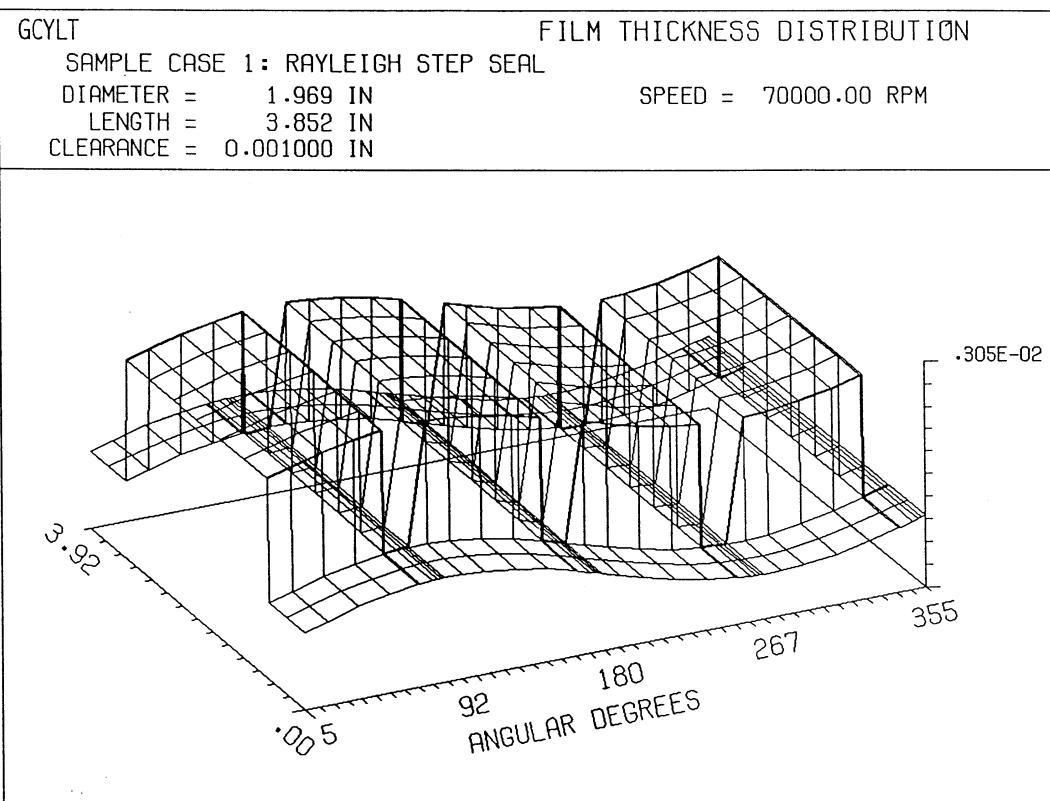
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File name: SAMPLE1A.OUT

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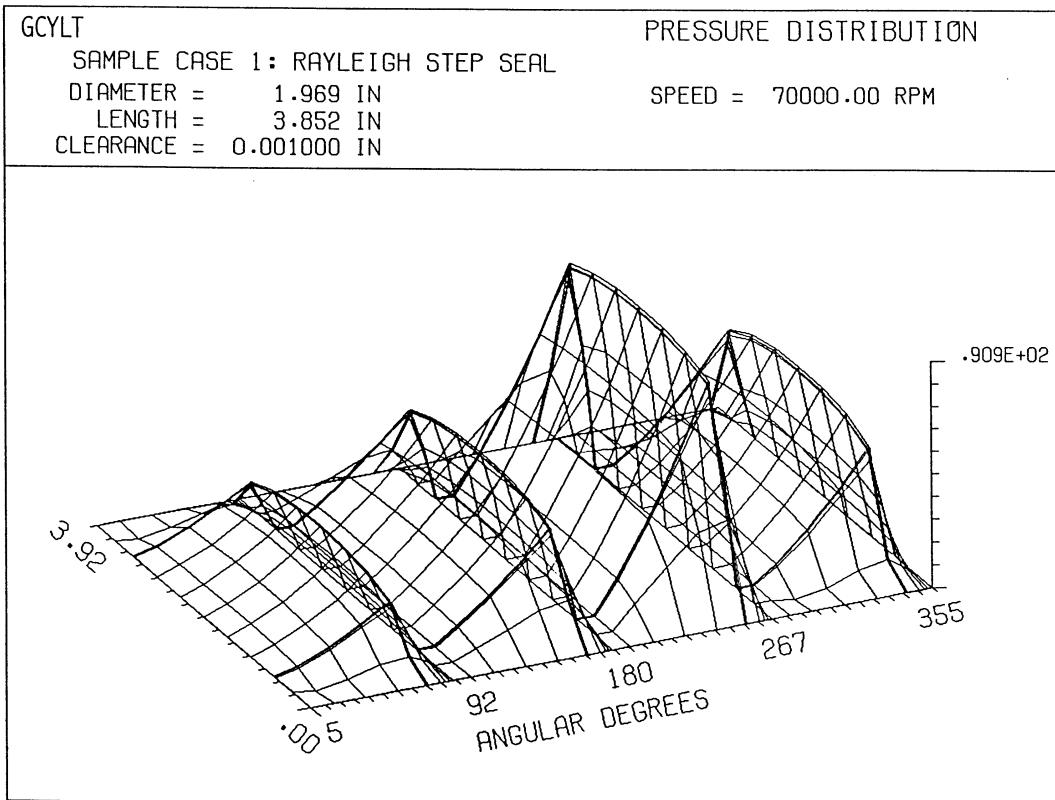
File name: SAMPLE1A.OUT

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94TM10

Figure 5-2. Rayleigh-Step Seal Clearance Distribution



94TM10

Figure 5-3. Rayleigh-Step Seal Pressure Distribution

5.2 Sample Problem 2 - Nongrooved Lobe Seal

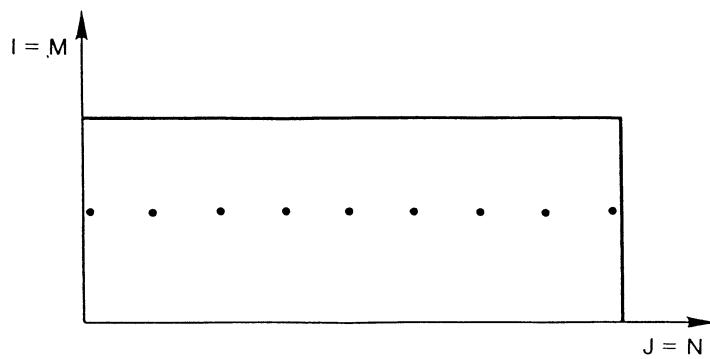
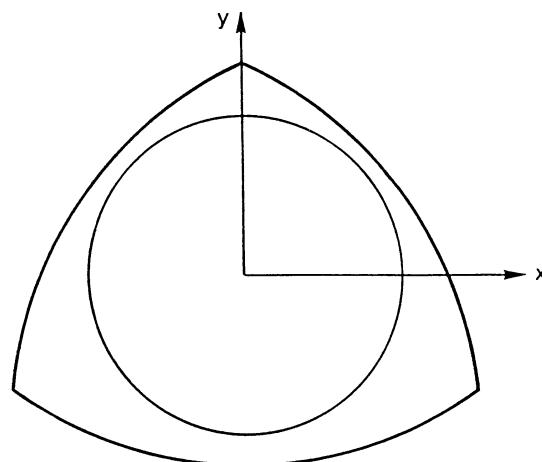
The nongrooved lobe seal is characterized by offset lobes that are joined at their appexes in a continuous fashion as opposed to a lobe seal where the lobes are separated by axial grooves. Such a seal is depicted on Figure 5-4; it would be manufactured by a broaching process. To analyze this type of seal with the GCYLT code, the key word SECTOR must be invoked, followed by the number of sectors, and the lobe preload and preload position within the lobe (see Figure 2-6 for definition of preload). For this example, a lobe hydrodynamic geometry was combined with external pressurization through source points at the mid-plane of the seal. The geometry and operating conditions are as follows:

- Seal Diameter = 2.25 in.
- Seal Length = 1.625 in.
- Seal reference clearance (the clearance prior to preload) = 0.0005 in.
- Number of pads = 1. A sectored seal is always considered as a continuous seal although discontinuities exist in the clearance distribution. Thus, the number of pads is always unity and the JOINED option is always applied.
- Preload on each lobe is 0.5, which means at the pivot position the lobe is eccentric toward the shaft by a distance of one-half of the reference clearance (see Figure 2-6)
- Pivot angle of the first sector is 150° from the x axis, and since the first lobe is 90° from the x axis, the pivot position is located at the mid-angle of each lobe
- Viscosity of the gas = 3×10^{-9} lb-s/in².
- Gas constant = 2.5×10^5 in²/(s²·°R)
- Ambient temperature = 510°R
- Total number of orifices = 27, 9 in each sector, located at the mid-plane of each sector; 1 orifice is located at each interior grid point at the mid-plane of the bearing
- Orifice diameter = 0.015 in.
- Coefficient of discharge of each orifice = 0.9
- Supply pressure to the source orifices = 120 psig
- Operating speed = 70,000 rpm
- Reference pressure = 14.7 psig
- Pressure along the boundaries = 0 psig.

The input and output for this case is shown on the following pages. The case is identified as SAMPLE2D on the sample problem diskette provided to NASA. Notice that the input incorporates the FILE parameter, which means that a previous pressure distribution was read as the initial pressure distribution for this case. Convergence of the pressure is often difficult when solving source problems, whether they be inherently compensated sources or spot recesses. Convergence difficulties occur because pressure spikes occur at source locations and pressure gradients become very large. There are two methods for handling these problems which can be applied independently or jointly. The first is to use variable-grid and fine-grid spacing around the orifice holes. Each grid line around the hole should be at a distance of one to two orifice diameters in both the axial and circumferential direction. The other mechanism is to start the

problem at low eccentricity and use the pressure distribution as an initial guess to get to the next eccentricity. Continue the process until the desired eccentricity is attained. To use a prior pressure distribution as a starting point, copy the file with the extension .HP to the name of the file being evaluated. For example, if the pressure from FILE1 are to be used as an initial distribution for FILE2, then prior to running FILE2, copy FILE1.HP to FILE2.HP and then run GCYLT FILE2. For this particular problem, variable grid was not used but the FILE option was employed through a range of eccentricity ratios of 0,.1,.2,.3,.4,.5. For OS/2 operation, a .CMD file can be set up to automatically accomplish the eccentricity increases.

Following the input is the output from the problem and the clearance and pressure plots shown on Figures 5-5 and 5-6. Notice the discontinuities in the clearance distribution because of the lobed geometry. The proximity of the source points to each other makes the pressure distribution appear as a line source.



86260

Figure 5-4. Sectored Lobe Seal

SAMPLE2D
SAMPLE CASE 2: SECTORED SEAL

* NPAD 1
OPTION 1
JOINED
START 90.
PADANGLE 360.
SECTOR 3.
PRELOAD 0.5
PIVOT 150.
GRIDM 21
GRIDN 31
* LENGTH 1.625
DIAMETER 2.25
CLEARANCE 0.0005
SPHEAT 1.4
GASCONST 2.5E5
ABSTEMP 510.
VISCOSITY 3.E-9
SPEED 70000.
ECC 0.0
ECCANGLE 90.
ITERATION 15 5

* * PO 14.7
PTOP 0.
PBOT 0.
PLEFT 0.
PRITE 0.
* * CD 0.9
DO 0.015
SOURCE 27

11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

END

ECHO OF INPUT

* NPAD = 1 NUMBER OF PADS, GIVEN EX, EY FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE
 OPTION = 1 JOINED BOUNDARY
 JOINED = 90.00 STARTING ANGLE OF PAD # 1
 START = 360.00 PAD ANGLE OF PAD # 1
 PAD ANGLE = 3 SECTORED SEAL NO. OF SECTORS
 NSEC = 3 PRELOAD
 PRELOAD = 0.5000
 PIVOT ANG = 150.00 PRELOAD PIVOT ANGLE
 GRIDM = 21 GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
 GRIDN = 31 GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
 * LENGTH = 1.6250 BEARING LENGTH
 DIAMETER = 2.2500 BEARING DIAMETER
 CLEARANCE = 0.000500 BEARING CLEARANCE
 SPECIFIC = 1.4000 SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
 GAS CONST = 250000.0 GAS CONSTANT
 ABS TEMP = 510.00 ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
 VISCOSITY = 0.3000E-08 ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY
 SPEED = 70000.00 ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
 ECC = 0.0000 ECCENTRICITY RATIO
 ECCANGLE = 90.00 ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
 MXIT1 = 15. (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 * MXIT2 = 5. (FOR OPTION 2)
 * PO = 14.70 REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE
 PTOP = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
 PBOT = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
 * PLEFT = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
 * PRITE = 0.00 GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
 * CD = 0.9000 DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT
 DO = 0.0150 ORIFICE DIAMETER
 INHERENTLY COMPENSATED ORIFICES
 NUMBER OF SOURCES = 27
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 2
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 3
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 4
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 5
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 6
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 7
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 8
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 9
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 10
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 12
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 13
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 14
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 15
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 16
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 17
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 18
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 19
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 20
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 22
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 23
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 24
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 25
 SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 = 11 J = 26

```
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 11 J = 27
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 11 J = 28
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 11 J = 29
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT I = 11 J = 30
PS FILE = 120.00
          SUPPLY PRESSURE (ORIFICE)
          INITIAL PRESSURE FROM PREVIOUS RUN
          END OF INPUT
```

```
GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 2: SECTORED SEAL
```

```
GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL
```

-BEARING GEOMETRY

```
NUMBER OF PADS = 1
LENGTH = 1.625 IN
DIAMETER = 2.250 IN
CLEARANCE = 0.000500 IN
STARTING ANGLE = 90.00 DEG
PAD ANGLE = 360.00 DEG
```

-SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION

```
PRELOAD = 0.5000
PIVOT ANGLE = 150.00 DEG
```

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES

```
VISCOSITY = 0.300000E-08 LB-S/IN**2
GAS CONSTANT = 250000.0 IN**2/S**2-R
ABS. TEMPERATURE = 510.0000 DEG R
SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.400000
```

-ORIFICE RELATED PROPERTIES

```
ORIFICE NUMBER OF ORIFICES = 27
                           0.150000E-01 IN
DISCHARGE COEF = 0.9000000 PSI
SUPPLY PRESSURE = 120.00000 PSI
***INHERENTLY COMPENSATED
```

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

```
REFERENCE P = 14.70000 PSI
PLEFT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
PRITE = 0.000000E+00 PSI
PTOP = 0.000000E+00 PSI
PBOT = 0.000000E+00 PSI
SPEED = 70000.00 RPM
```

-BEARING MODEL

```
M = 21
N = 31
JOINED = T
SYMMETRY = F
```

Z	0.0000E+00	0.8125E-01	0.1625	0.2437	0.3250
-	0.4062	0.4875	0.5687	0.6500	0.7313
	0.8125	0.8938	0.9750	1.056	1.138
	1.219	1.300	1.381	1.463	1.544
	1.625				

THETA -	90.00	102.0	114.0	126.0	138.0
	150.0	162.0	174.0	186.0	198.0
	210.0	222.0	234.0	246.0	258.0
	270.0	282.0	294.0	306.0	318.0
	330.0	342.0	354.0	366.0	378.0
	390.0	402.0	414.0	426.0	438.0
	450.0				

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
MXIT1 = 15 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

GCYL	MTI	SAMPLE CASE 2:	SECTORED SEAL
SPECIFIED SOURCE			
1	F	F	F
2	F	F	F
3	F	F	F
4	F	F	F
5	F	F	F
6	F	F	F
7	F	F	F
8	F	F	F
9	F	F	F
10	F	F	F
11	F	F	F
12	F	F	F
13	F	F	F
14	F	F	F
15	F	F	F
16	F	F	F
17	F	F	F
18	F	F	F
19	F	F	F
20	F	F	F
21	F	F	F
22	F	F	F
23	F	F	F
24	F	F	F
25	F	F	F
26	F	F	F
27	F	F	F
28	F	F	F
29	F	F	F
30	F	F	F
31	F	F	F

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1				FOR PAD NUMBER 1			
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
AXIAL LENGTH IN 0.000	0.081	0.162	0.244	0.325	0.406	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
DEG.	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
J	1	90.0	0.750	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467
1	90.0	0.750	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447
2	102.0	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427
3	114.0	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427	0.407
4	126.0	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427	0.407	0.387
5	138.0	0.511	0.500	0.490	0.480	0.470	0.460	0.450	0.440
6	150.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
7	162.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
8	174.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
9	186.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
10	198.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
11	210.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
12	222.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
13	234.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
14	246.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
15	258.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
16	270.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
17	282.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
18	294.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
19	306.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
20	318.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
21	330.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
22	342.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
23	354.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
24	366.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
25	378.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
26	390.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
27	402.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
28	414.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
29	426.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
30	438.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
31	450.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1				FOR PAD NUMBER 1			
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
AXIAL LENGTH IN 0.000	0.081	0.162	0.244	0.325	0.406	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
DEG.	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
J	1	90.0	0.750	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467
1	90.0	0.750	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447
2	102.0	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427
3	114.0	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427	0.407
4	126.0	0.543	0.511	0.487	0.467	0.447	0.427	0.407	0.387
5	138.0	0.511	0.500	0.490	0.480	0.470	0.460	0.450	0.440
6	150.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
7	162.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
8	174.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
9	186.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
10	198.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
11	210.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
12	222.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
13	234.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
14	246.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
15	258.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
16	270.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
17	282.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
18	294.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
19	306.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
20	318.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
21	330.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
22	342.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
23	354.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
24	366.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
25	378.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
26	390.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
27	402.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
28	414.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
29	426.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
30	438.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
31	450.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750

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NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I = 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
AXIAL LENGTH N: 0.975	1.056	1.138	1.219	1.300	1.381			
DEG.								
J 1	90.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
2	102.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
3	114.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
4	126.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
5	138.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
6	150.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
7	162.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
8	174.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
9	186.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
10	198.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
11	210.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
12	222.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
13	234.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
14	246.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
15	258.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
16	270.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
17	282.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
18	294.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
19	306.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
20	318.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
21	330.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
22	342.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
23	354.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
24	366.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
25	378.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
26	390.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
27	402.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511
28	414.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543
29	426.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595
30	438.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665
31	450.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

I = 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NON-DIM CLEARANCE IN. DEG.												
J 1	90.0	0.750	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
2	102.0	0.665	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
3	114.0	0.595	0.543	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
4	126.0	0.543	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
5	138.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
6	150.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
7	162.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
8	174.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.532	0.543	0.571	0.609	0.647
9	186.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.584	0.595	0.623	0.661	0.7
10	198.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.654	0.665	0.694	0.732	0.77
11	210.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.818	0.85
12	222.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.654	0.665	0.694	0.732	0.77
13	234.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.584	0.595	0.623	0.661	0.7
14	246.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.532	0.543	0.571	0.609	0.647
15	258.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
16	270.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.49	0.500	0.53	0.568	0.605
17	282.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
18	294.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.532	0.543	0.571	0.609	0.647
19	306.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.584	0.595	0.623	0.661	0.7
20	318.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.654	0.665	0.694	0.732	0.77
21	330.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.818	0.85
22	342.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.654	0.665	0.694	0.732	0.77
23	354.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.584	0.595	0.623	0.661	0.7
24	366.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.532	0.543	0.571	0.609	0.647
25	378.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
26	390.0	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.49	0.500	0.53	0.568	0.605
27	402.0	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.511	0.500	0.511	0.543	0.595	0.665
28	414.0	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.543	0.532	0.543	0.571	0.609	0.647
29	426.0	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.595	0.584	0.595	0.623	0.661	0.7
30	438.0	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.665	0.654	0.665	0.694	0.732	0.77
31	450.0	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.818	0.85

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.50000 AT 390.00 DEGREES

MAX. CLEAR.= 0.75000 AT 450.00 DEGREES

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1					
I =	1	2	3	4	5	6	0.325
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.081	0.162	0.244	0.325	0.406	
DEG.							
J	1	90.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	2	102.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	3	114.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	4	126.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	5	138.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	6	150.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	7	162.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	8	174.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	9	186.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	10	198.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	11	210.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	12	222.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	13	234.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	14	246.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	15	258.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	16	270.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	17	282.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	18	294.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	19	306.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	20	318.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	21	330.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	44.6	50.5
	22	342.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	23	354.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	24	366.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	25	378.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	26	390.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	27	402.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	28	414.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	29	426.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	30	438.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	50.5
	31	450.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1					
I =	1	2	3	4	5	6	0.487
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.081	0.162	0.244	0.325	0.406	
DEG.							
J	1	90.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	2	102.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	3	114.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	4	126.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	5	138.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	6	150.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	7	162.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	8	174.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	9	186.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	10	198.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	11	210.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	12	222.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	13	234.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	14	246.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	15	258.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	16	270.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	17	282.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	18	294.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	19	306.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	20	318.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	21	330.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	44.6	50.5
	22	342.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	23	354.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	24	366.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	25	378.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	26	390.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	27	402.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	28	414.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	29	426.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	30	438.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	50.5
	31	450.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)		FOR PAD NUMBER 1					
I =	1	2	3	4	5	6	0.569
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.081	0.162	0.244	0.325	0.406	
DEG.							
J	1	90.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	2	102.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	3	114.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	4	126.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	5	138.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	6	150.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	7	162.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	8	174.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	9	186.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	10	198.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	11	210.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5
	12	222.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	13	234.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	14	246.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	15	258.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	16	270.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	17	282.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	18	294.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	19	306.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	20	318.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	52.5
	21	330.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	44.6	50.5
	22	342.0	0.000E+00	23.9	38.0	49.4	59.4
	23	354.0	0.000E+00	28.4	44.5	57.3	68.5
	24	366.0	0.000E+00	32.5	50.3	64.3	76.4
	25	378.0	0.000E+00	35.2	54.2	68.9	81.3
	26	390.0	0.000E+00	35.9	55.0	69.7	81.8
	27	402.0	0.000E+00	34.4	52.8	66.7	78.1
	28	414.0	0.000E+00	30.6	47.4	60.2	70.6
	29	426.0	0.000E+00	26.7	41.7	53.1	62.5
	30	438.0	0.000E+00	21.0	33.8	43.8	50.5
	31	450.0	0.000E+00	19.3	31.6	41.6	50.5

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I =	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	1.300	1.381	FOR PAD NUMBER	1
J	1	90.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	49.4	90.0	31.6
	2	102.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	57.3	102.0	38.0
	3	114.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	57.3	64.3	114.0	44.5
	4	126.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	70.6	126.0	50.3
	5	138.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	138.0	54.2
	6	150.0	115.	108.	101.	92.1	81.8	69.7	70.6	150.0	55.0
	7	162.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	60.2	162.0	52.8
	8	174.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	53.1	174.0	47.4
	9	186.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	52.5	53.1	186.0	41.7
	10	198.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	52.5	43.8	43.8	198.0	33.8
	11	210.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	41.6	210.0	31.6
	12	222.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	57.3	222.0	23.9
	13	234.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	64.3	64.3	234.0	44.5
	14	246.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	57.3	246.0	50.3
	15	258.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	258.0	54.2
	16	270.0	113.	103.	101.	92.1	81.8	69.7	69.7	270.0	55.0
	17	282.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	70.6	282.0	52.8
	18	294.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	62.5	294.0	47.4
	19	306.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	53.1	53.1	306.0	41.7
	20	318.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	52.5	43.8	43.8	318.0	33.8
	21	330.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	41.6	330.0	31.6
	22	342.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	59.4	342.0	23.9
	23	354.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	64.3	64.3	354.0	44.5
	24	366.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	57.3	366.0	50.3
	25	378.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	378.0	54.2
	26	390.0	113.	108.	102.	92.1	81.8	66.7	66.7	390.0	55.0
	27	402.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	69.7	402.0	52.8
	28	414.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	53.1	414.0	47.4
	29	426.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	52.5	426.0	41.7	30.6
	30	438.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	50.5	41.6	438.0	33.8	21.0
	31	450.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	450.0	31.6	19.3

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DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH IN. 0.975	1.056	1.138	1.219	1.300	1.381	1	1.463	1.544	1.625	FOR PAD NUMBER 1
J	1	90.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	49.4	57.3	0.000E+00
	2	102.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	57.3	64.3	0.000E+00
	3	114.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	57.3	64.3	70.6	0.000E+00
	4	126.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	70.6	70.6	0.000E+00
	5	138.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	70.6	0.000E+00
	6	150.0	115.	108.	101.	92.1	81.8	69.7	69.7	69.7	0.000E+00
	7	162.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.000E+00
	8	174.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	62.5	62.5	0.000E+00
	9	186.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	53.1	53.1	53.1	0.000E+00
	10	198.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	52.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	0.000E+00
	11	210.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	0.000E+00
	12	222.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	57.3	64.3	0.000E+00
	13	234.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	64.3	70.6	70.6	0.000E+00
	14	246.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	64.3	64.3	0.000E+00
	15	258.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	70.6	0.000E+00
	16	270.0	113.	103.	101.	92.1	81.8	69.7	69.7	69.7	0.000E+00
	17	282.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.000E+00
	18	294.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	62.5	62.5	0.000E+00
	19	306.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	53.1	53.1	53.1	0.000E+00
	20	318.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	52.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	0.000E+00
	21	330.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	0.000E+00
	22	342.0	93.6	85.4	77.1	68.5	59.4	49.4	59.4	59.4	0.000E+00
	23	354.0	105.	96.9	88.1	78.7	68.5	64.3	64.3	64.3	0.000E+00
	24	366.0	112.	105.	96.6	87.1	76.4	64.3	64.3	64.3	0.000E+00
	25	378.0	115.	109.	101.	91.9	81.3	68.9	70.6	70.6	0.000E+00
	26	390.0	113.	108.	102.	92.1	81.8	68.7	68.7	68.7	0.000E+00
	27	402.0	108.	102.	95.5	87.6	78.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.000E+00
	28	414.0	100.	93.9	87.0	79.4	70.6	60.2	53.1	53.1	0.000E+00
	29	426.0	92.7	85.1	77.9	70.6	62.5	52.5	43.8	43.8	0.000E+00
	30	438.0	85.6	76.6	68.4	60.5	50.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	0.000E+00
	31	450.0	79.5	73.2	66.1	58.6	50.5	41.6	41.6	41.6	0.000E+00

MIN. PRESS= 0.00000E+00 AT 270.00 DEGREES

MAX. PRESS= 119.77 AT 270.00 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:00 Filename: SAMPLE2D.OUT

GCYL	MTI	SAMPLE CASE 2:	SECTORED SEAL
- JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION			
ECCENTRICITY	=	0.00000	
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE	=	0.00 DEG	
MINIMUM FILM	=	0.0002500 IN	
LOAD	=	0.8831E-12 LB	
LOAD ANGLE	=	-54.45 DEG	
POWER LOSS	=	1.251 HP	
LEAKAGE AT I = 1	=	-0.14815E-03 LB/S	
LEAKAGE AT I = M	=	0.14815E-03 LB/S	
-RIGHTING MOMENT			
ABOUT X-X	MX =	-0.2746E-13 LB-IN	
ABOUT Y-Y	MY =	-0.6432E-14 LB-IN	

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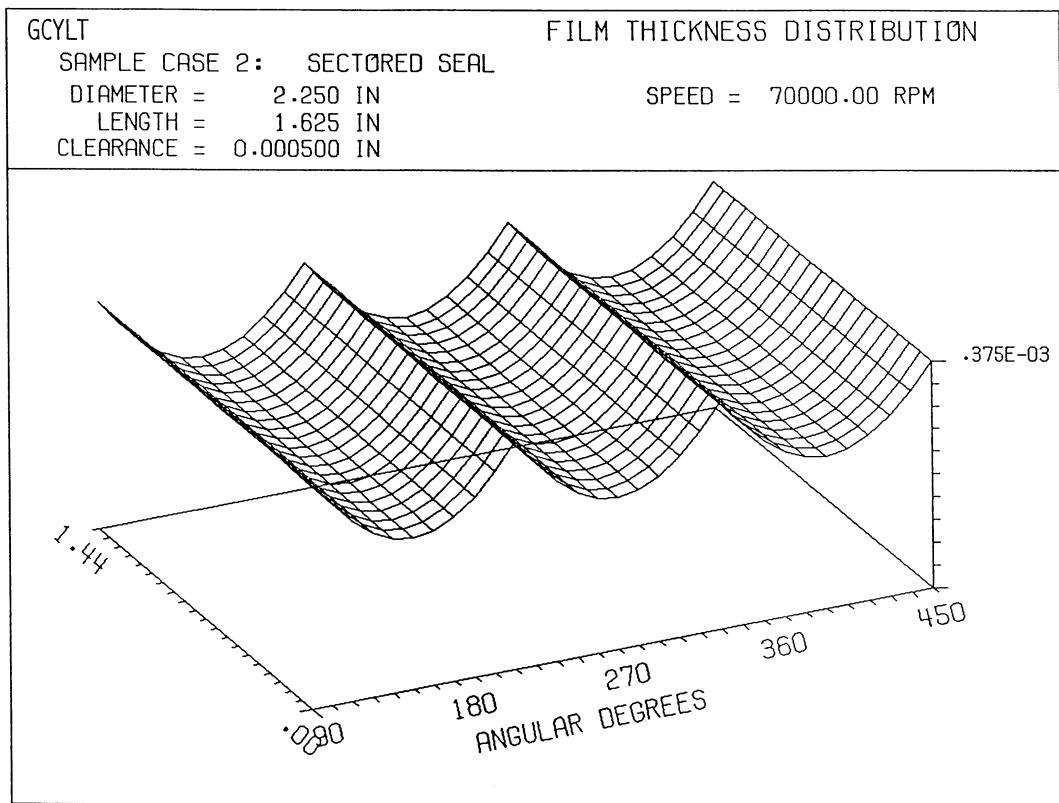
07/08/1994 14:00 Filename: SAMPLE2D.OUT

GCYL	MTI	SAMPLE CASE 2:	SECTORED SEAL
ECHO OF INPUT			
NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED			

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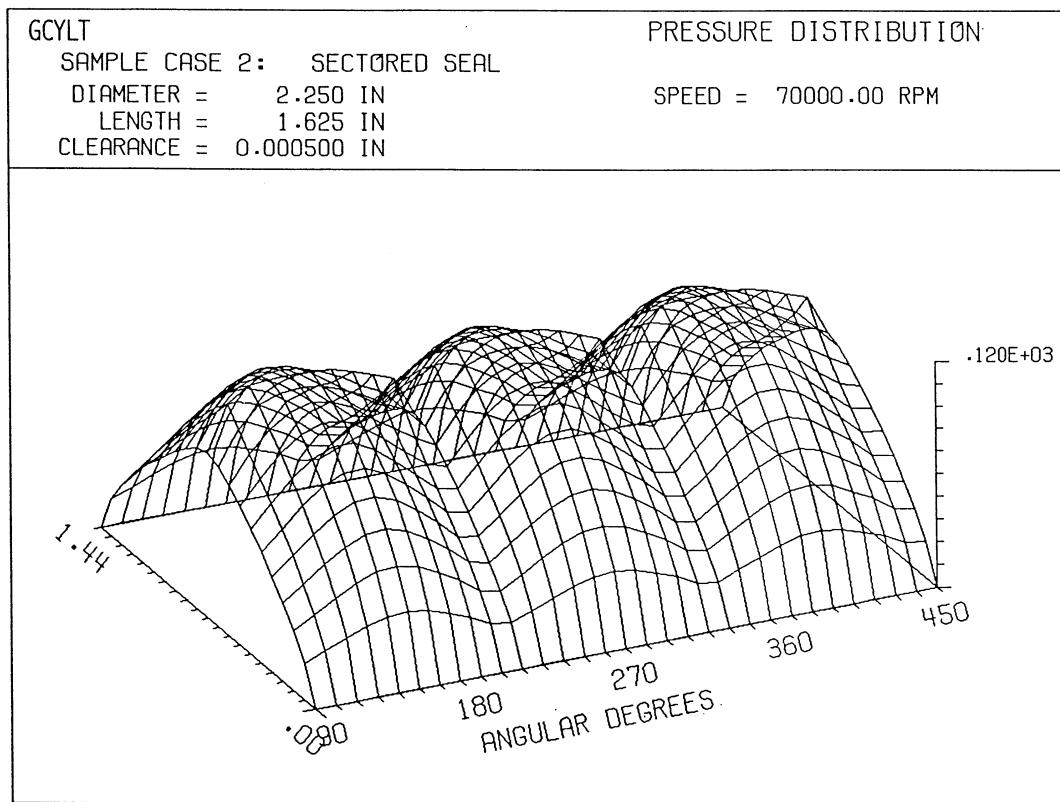
07/08/1994 14:00 Filename: SAMPLE2D.OUT

GCYL	MTI	SAMPLE CASE 2:	SECTORED SEAL
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94TM10

Figure 5-5. Clearance Distribution, Sectored Lobe Seal



94TM10

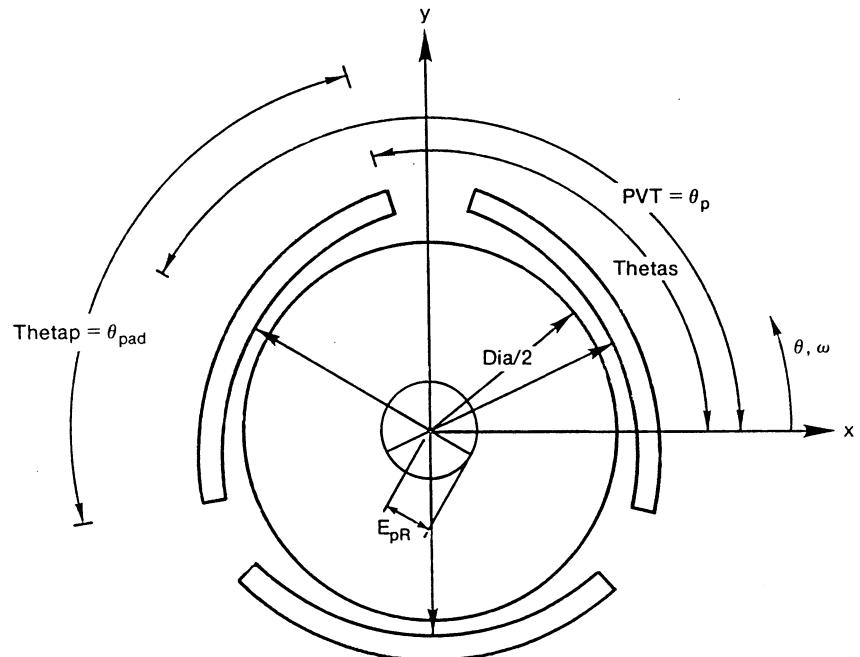
Figure 5-6. Pressure Distribution, Sectored Lobe Seal

5.3 Sample Problem 3 - Three-Lobe Seal

This problem deals with the hydrodynamic portion of a 3-lobe seal where the lobes are separated by axial grooves. Figure 5-7 shows the general geometry and key parameters. The principal parameters are the preload and pivot angle. The following are geometry and operating conditions:

- OPTION = 2, i.e., the position of the seal to satisfy a given load will be determined
- International units apply; parameter SI invoked
- Stiffness and damping to be calculated in two degrees of freedom, x and y, at an imposed frequency equal to running speed of 50,000 rpm
- Number of pads = 3
- Start of the first pad is at 100°; the pad extent is 100°
- Pad preload is 50% of the reference clearance, and the preload for the first pad occurs 150° from the x-axis, which means the preload is in the center of the pad
- Shaft diameter = 0.0508 m
- Hydrodynamic length = 0.0254 m
- Reference clearance = 1.27×10^{-5} m
- Lubricant viscosity = 2.07×10^{-5} N-s/m²
- Absolute temperature = 283°K
- Ratio of specific heat of the gas = 1.4
- Gas constant = 290.32 m³/(s²-°R)
- Symmetry is applied in the axial direction
- Load to be supported = 200.16 N
- Angle at which the load is applied is 270° from the x-axis
- Initial eccentricity guess is 0.2; initial displacement angle guess is 270° from the x-axis
- Shaft speed = 50,000 rpm
- Reference pressure = 8.274×10^5 Pa.
- Boundary pressures are all 0 gage.

Following are the input and output and the graphical representation of the clearance distribution and pressure distribution, as shown on Figures 5-8 and 5-9 respectively. Figure 5-10 shows the pressure distribution viewing along an axial direction. The negative pressures are induced by divergent clearance regions. The final eccentricity ratio to balance the applied load was 0.22, and the eccentricity angle was 129.42°. The last part of the output indicates the cross-coupled stiffness and damping coefficients. This problem is identified as SAMPLE3.xxx on the diskette submitted to NASA.



861601

Keyword	Variable	Description
START	THETAS	Pad Start Angle
PADANGLE	THETAP	Pad Angle
PIVOT	PVT	Pivot Angle
PRELOAD	EPR	Offset/Clearance

Figure 5-7. Three-Lobe Seal

SAMPLE3
SAMPLE CASE 3: 3-LOBE GAS SEAL
OPTION 2
SI.
STIFFNESS 2 50000.
NPAD 3
START 100.
PADANGLE 100.
DIAMETER .0508
LENGTH .0254
CLEARANCE 1.27E-005
GRIDN 25
GRIDM 5
PRELOAD 0.5
PIVOT 150.
VISCOSEITY 2.07E-005
ABSTEMP 283.
SWEAT 1.4.
GASCONST 290.32
SYMMETRIC
ITERATION 15 15
TOLERANCE .001 .001
LOAD 200.16
LOADANGLE 270.
ECC .2
ECCANGLE 270.
SPEED 50000.
PO 8.274E+005
PLEFT 0.0
PRITE 0.0
PTOP 0.0
PBOT 0.0
END

ECHO OF INPUT

OPTION	=	2	GIVEN LOAD, LOAD ANGLE FIND EX, EY
UNIT	=	2.	SI UNIT
ISTIFF	=	1	STIFFNESS CALCULATION
DEGREES OF FREEDOM	=	2.	
EXCITATION SPEED	=	50000.000	
NPAD	=	NUMBER OF PADS	
START	=	100.00	STARTING ANGLE OF PAD # 1
PAD ANGLE	=	100.00	PAD ANGLE OF PAD # 1
DIAMETER	=	0.0508	BEARING DIAMETER
LENGTH	=	0.0254	BEARING LENGTH
CLEARANCE	=	0.000013	BEARING CLEARANCE
GRIDN	=	25	GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
GRIDM	=	5	GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
PRELOAD	=	0.5000	PRELOAD PIVOT ANGLE
PIVOT ANG	=	150.00	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY
VISCOSITY	=	0.2070E-04	ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
ABS TEMP	=	283.00	SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
SPECIFIC	=	1.4000	GAS CONSTANT
GAS CONST	=	290.3	SYMMETRIC BOUNDARY
SYMMETRIC	=		(FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT1	=	15.	(FOR OPTION 2)
MXIT2	=	15.	TOLERANCE (COMPRESSIBILITY)
TOL1	=	0.0010	
TOL2	=	0.0010	ITERATION(OPTION 2)
LOAD	=	200.1600	LOAD ANGLE
LOAD ANGLE	=	270.00	ECCENTRICITY RATIO
ECC	=	0.2000	ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
ECCANGLE	=		ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
SPEED	=	50000.00	REFERENCE (AMBIENT) PRESSURE
PO	=	827400.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
PLEFT	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
PRITE	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
PTOP	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
PBOT	=	0.00	
END			END OF INPUT

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GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 3: 3-LOBE GAS SEAL

GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

- BEARING GEOMETRY
 NUMBER OF PADS = 3
 LENGTH = 0.0254 M
 DIAMETER = 0.0508 M
 CLEARANCE = 0.00013 M
 STARTING ANGLE = 100.00 DEG
 PAD ANGLE = 100.00 DEG

-SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION
PRELOAD = 0.5000

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

```

    VISCOSITY = 0.207000E-04 N-S/M**2
    GAS CONSTANT = 290.3200 M**2/S**2-K
    ABS. TEMPERATURE = 28.0000 DEG K
    SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.400000

- BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
    REFERENCE P = 827400.0 PASCAL
    PLEFT = 0.000000E+00 PASCAL
    PRITE = 0.000000E+00 PASCAL
    PTOP = 0.000000E+00 PASCAL
    PBOT = 0.000000E+00 PASCAL
    SPEED = 5000.00 RPM

```

-BEARING MODEL M = 5
 N = 25
 JOINED = F

	$0.00000E+00$	$0.3175E-02$	$0.6350E-02$	$0.9525E-02$	$0.1270E-01$
THETA -					
100.0	104.2	108.3	112.5	116.7	137.5
120.8	125.0	129.2	133.3	137.5	158.3
141.7	145.8	150.0	154.2	158.3	179.2
162.5	166.7	170.8	175.0	179.2	200.0
183.3	182.5	186.7	190.8	194.2	215.0
204.2	203.3	207.5	211.7	215.0	235.0

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
 $\text{MXIT1} = 15$ (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 $\text{MXIT2} = 15$ (FOR OPTION 2)

- TOLERANCE
 TOL1 = 0.00100 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 TOL2 = 0.00100 (FOR OPTION 2)

- OPTION = ? GIVEN LOAD LOAD ANGLE FIND SHAFT POSITION

SPECIFIED PRESSURE

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MIN. CLEAR. = 0.28943 AT 141.67 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR. = 0.60516 AT 200.00 DEGREES

MIN. PRESS= -0.16879 AT 191.67 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 0.43601 AT 141.67 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	FOR PAD NUMBER	2
J	DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH	METERS	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.013
1	220.0	0.681	0.681	0.681	0.681	0.681	
2	224.2	0.670	0.670	0.670	0.670	0.670	
3	228.3	0.661	0.661	0.661	0.661	0.661	
4	232.5	0.653	0.653	0.653	0.653	0.653	
5	236.7	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.648	
6	240.8	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	
7	245.0	0.642	0.642	0.642	0.642	0.642	
8	249.2	0.642	0.642	0.642	0.642	0.642	
9	253.3	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	
10	257.5	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.648	
11	261.7	0.654	0.654	0.654	0.654	0.654	
12	265.8	0.661	0.661	0.661	0.661	0.661	
13	270.0	0.671	0.671	0.671	0.671	0.671	
14	274.2	0.682	0.682	0.682	0.682	0.682	
15	278.3	0.694	0.694	0.694	0.694	0.694	
16	282.5	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.709	
17	286.7	0.725	0.725	0.725	0.725	0.725	
18	290.8	0.742	0.742	0.742	0.742	0.742	
19	295.0	0.761	0.761	0.761	0.761	0.761	
20	299.2	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	
21	303.3	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.802	
22	307.5	0.824	0.824	0.824	0.824	0.824	
23	311.7	0.847	0.847	0.847	0.847	0.847	
24	315.8	0.871	0.871	0.871	0.871	0.871	
25	320.0	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	0.896	

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.64220 AT 245.00 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR.= 0.89573 AT 320.00 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)

	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	FOR PAD NUMBER	2
J	DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH	METERS	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.010
1	220.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
2	224.2	0.000E+00	0.601E-02	0.783E-02	0.846E-02	0.846E-02	0.846E-02
3	228.3	0.000E+00	0.976E-02	0.134E-01	0.148E-01	0.151E-01	0.151E-01
4	232.5	0.000E+00	0.117E-01	0.162E-01	0.188E-01	0.194E-01	0.194E-01
5	236.7	0.000E+00	0.120E-01	0.179E-01	0.205E-01	0.212E-01	0.212E-01
6	240.8	0.000E+00	0.171E-01	0.199E-01	0.208E-01	0.208E-01	0.208E-01
7	245.0	0.000E+00	0.883E-02	0.144E-01	0.172E-01	0.180E-01	0.180E-01
8	249.2	0.000E+00	0.560E-02	0.992E-02	0.124E-01	0.132E-01	0.132E-01
9	253.3	0.000E+00	0.151E-02	0.400E-02	0.575E-02	0.635E-02	0.635E-02
10	257.5	0.000E+00	0.328E-02	0.319E-02	0.248E-02	0.217E-02	0.217E-02
11	261.7	0.000E+00	0.857E-02	0.114E-01	0.20E-01	0.121E-01	0.121E-01
12	265.8	0.000E+00	0.142E-01	0.202E-01	0.225E-01	0.231E-01	0.231E-01
13	270.0	0.000E+00	0.142E-01	0.202E-01	0.225E-01	0.231E-01	0.231E-01
14	274.2	0.000E+00	0.199E-01	0.295E-01	0.366E-01	0.366E-01	0.366E-01
15	278.3	0.000E+00	0.274E-02	0.400E-02	0.400E-02	0.400E-02	0.400E-02
16	282.5	0.000E+00	0.357E-01	0.564E-01	0.667E-01	0.699E-01	0.699E-01
17	286.7	0.000E+00	0.399E-01	0.658E-01	0.762E-01	0.800E-01	0.800E-01
18	290.8	0.000E+00	0.433E-01	0.698E-01	0.839E-01	0.883E-01	0.883E-01
19	295.0	0.000E+00	0.454E-01	0.759E-01	0.893E-01	0.941E-01	0.941E-01
20	299.2	0.000E+00	0.460E-01	0.753E-01	0.913E-01	0.963E-01	0.963E-01
21	303.3	0.000E+00	0.447E-01	0.732E-01	0.888E-01	0.937E-01	0.937E-01
22	307.5	0.000E+00	0.407E-01	0.663E-01	0.803E-01	0.847E-01	0.847E-01
23	311.7	0.000E+00	0.333E-01	0.522E-01	0.641E-01	0.675E-01	0.675E-01
24	315.8	0.000E+00	0.205E-01	0.319E-01	0.381E-01	0.400E-01	0.400E-01
25	320.0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00

MIN. PRESS= -0.96296E-01 AT 299.17 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 0.21239E-01 AT 236.67 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01

Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT Page 10

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	FOR PAD NUMBER	3
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.013		
J DEG.	0.869	0.869	0.869	0.869	0.869		
1 340.0 0.869	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.833		
2 344.2 0.833	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798		
3 348.3 0.798	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765		
4 352.5 0.765	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732		
5 356.7 0.732	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701		
6 360.8 0.701	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672		
7 365.0 0.672	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644		
8 369.2 0.644	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618		
9 373.3 0.618	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594		
10 377.5 0.594	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573		
11 381.7 0.573	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553		
12 385.8 0.553	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536		
13 390.0 0.536	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522		
14 394.2 0.522	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
15 398.3 0.509	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		
16 402.5 0.500	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
17 406.7 0.493	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
18 410.8 0.489	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488		
19 415.0 0.488	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
20 419.2 0.489	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
21 423.3 0.493	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499		
22 427.5 0.499	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
23 431.7 0.509	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
24 435.8 0.521	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535		

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.48753 AT 415.00 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR.= 0.86877 AT 340.00 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT Page 9

	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	FOR PAD NUMBER	3
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.013		
J DEG.	0.869	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.833		
1 340.0 0.869	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798		
2 344.2 0.833	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765		
3 348.3 0.798	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732		
4 352.5 0.765	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701		
5 356.7 0.732	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672		
6 360.8 0.701	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644		
7 365.0 0.672	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618		
8 369.2 0.644	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594		
9 373.3 0.618	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573		
10 377.5 0.594	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553		
11 381.7 0.573	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536		
12 385.8 0.553	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522		
13 390.0 0.536	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
14 394.2 0.522	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		
15 398.3 0.509	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
16 402.5 0.500	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
17 406.7 0.493	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488		
18 410.8 0.489	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488		
19 415.0 0.488	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
20 419.2 0.489	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
21 423.3 0.493	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499		
22 427.5 0.499	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
23 431.7 0.509	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
24 435.8 0.521	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535		

MIN. PRESS= 0.00000E+00 AT 440.00 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 0.27411 AT 398.33 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT Page 3

	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	FOR PAD NUMBER	3
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.013		
J DEG.	0.869	0.833	0.833	0.833	0.833		
1 340.0 0.869	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.798		
2 344.2 0.833	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765	0.765		
3 348.3 0.798	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732	0.732		
4 352.5 0.765	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701	0.701		
5 356.7 0.732	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672	0.672		
6 360.8 0.701	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644	0.644		
7 365.0 0.672	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618	0.618		
8 369.2 0.644	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594	0.594		
9 373.3 0.618	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573	0.573		
10 377.5 0.594	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553	0.553		
11 381.7 0.573	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536	0.536		
12 385.8 0.553	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522	0.522		
13 390.0 0.536	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
14 394.2 0.522	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500		
15 398.3 0.509	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
16 402.5 0.500	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
17 406.7 0.493	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488		
18 410.8 0.489	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488	0.488		
19 415.0 0.488	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489		
20 419.2 0.489	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493	0.493		
21 423.3 0.493	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499	0.499		
22 427.5 0.499	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509	0.509		
23 431.7 0.509	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
24 435.8 0.521	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535	0.535		

MIN. PRESS= 0.00000E+00 AT 440.00 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 0.27411 AT 398.33 DEGREES

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT

Page 11

07/08/1994 14:01 Filename: SAMPLE3.OUT Page 12

GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 3: 3-LOBE GAS SEAL

-JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
ECCENTRICITY = 0.22087
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = 129.42 DEG
MINIMUM FILM LOAD = 0.0000037 N
LOAD ANGLE = 200.2 N
POWER LOSS = -90.00 DEG
LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.12904E-04 KG/S

-STIFFNESS COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X KXX = 0.1459E+09 N/M
CROSS-COUPLED KXY = -0.2373E+08 N/M
KXA = 0.0000E+00 N/RAD
KXB = 0.0000E+00 N/RAD
KYY = -0.3890E+08 N/M
PRINCIPAL Y KYY = 0.1003E+09 N/M
CROSS-COUPLED KYA = 0.0000E+00 N/RAD
KYB = 0.0000E+00 N/RAD
KAX = 0.0000E+00 N-M/M
KAY = 0.0000E+00 N-M/M
PRINCIPAL A KAA = 0.0000E+00 N-M/RAD
KAB = 0.0000E+00 N-M/RAD
KBX = 0.0000E+00 N-M/M
KBY = 0.0000E+00 N-M/RAD
KBA = 0.0000E+00 N-M/RAD
KBB = 0.0000E+00 N-M/RAD

-DAMPING COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X DXX = 9977. N-S/M
CROSS-COUPLED DXY = -0.1090E+05 N-S/M
DXA = 0.0000E+00 N-S/M
DXB = 0.0000E+00 N-S/RAD
PRINCIPAL Y DYX = 5162. N-S/M
DYA = 0.1392E+05 N-S/M
DAB = 0.0000E+00 N-S/RAD
DYB = 0.0000E+00 N-S/RAD
DAX = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/M
DAY = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/M
PRINCIPAL A DAA = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/RAD
DAB = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/RAD
DBX = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/M
DYB = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/M
DBA = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/RAD
DBB = 0.0000E+00 N-M-S/RAD

GCYL MTI SAMPLE CASE 3: 3-LOBE GAS SEAL

ECHO OF INPUT

NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

Filenane: SAMPLE3.OUT

Filenane: SAMPLE3.OUT

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Page 12

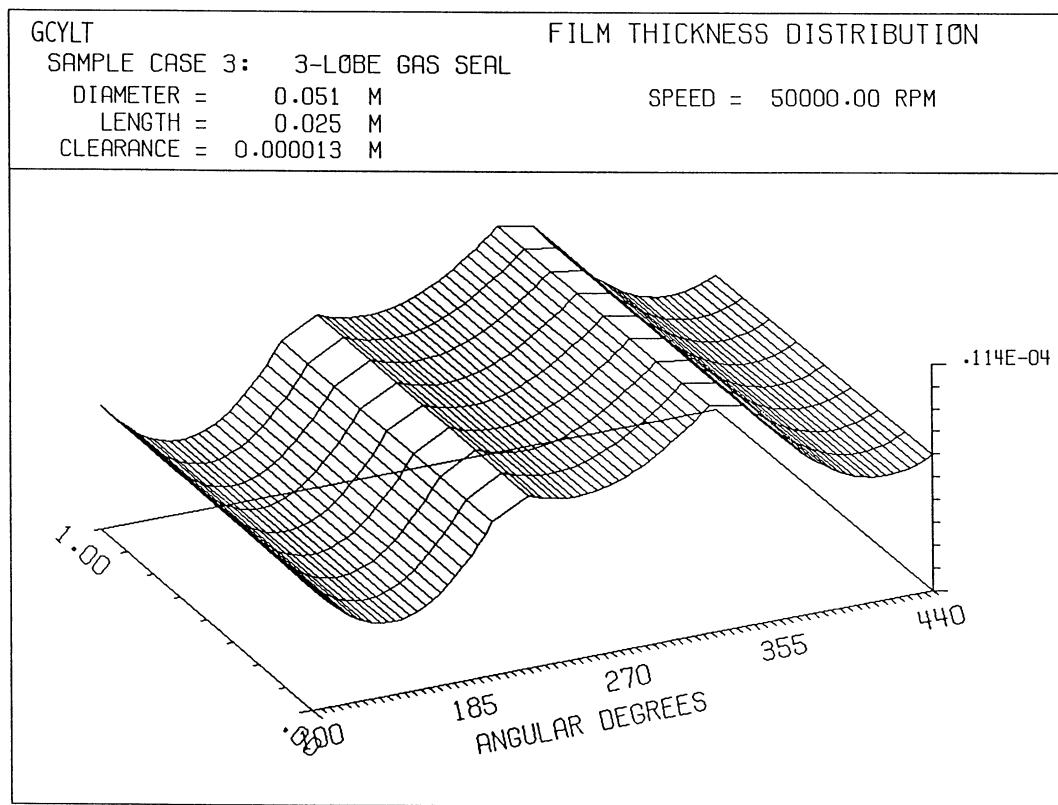
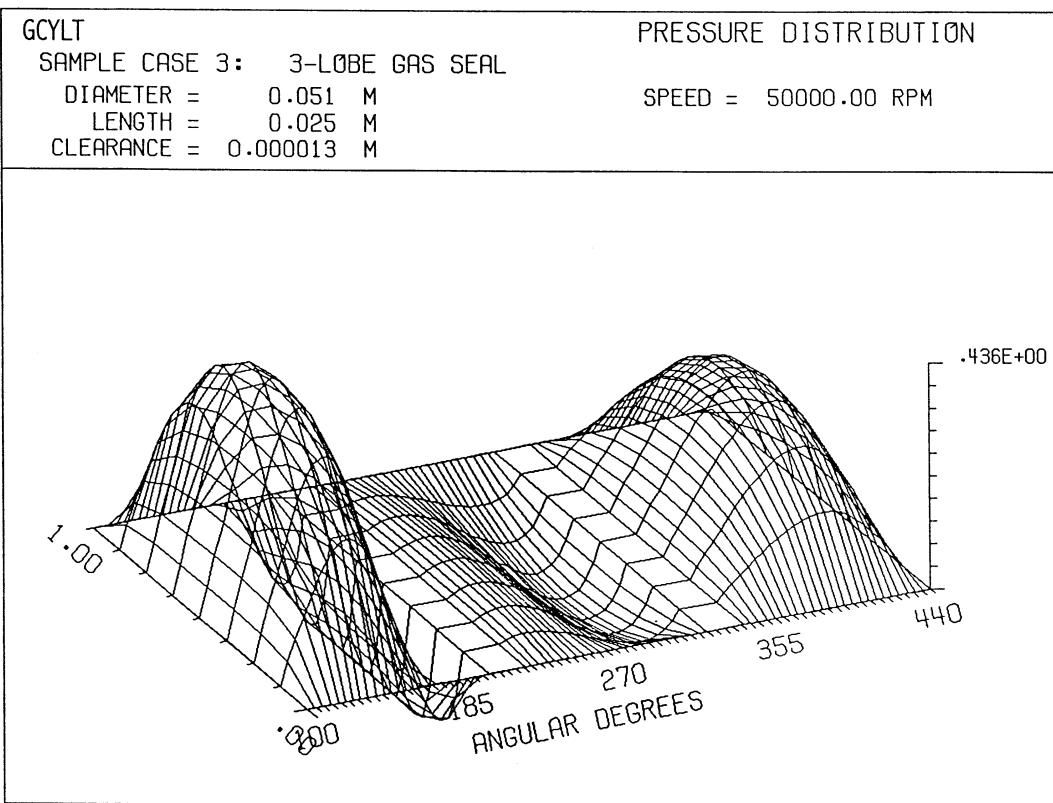
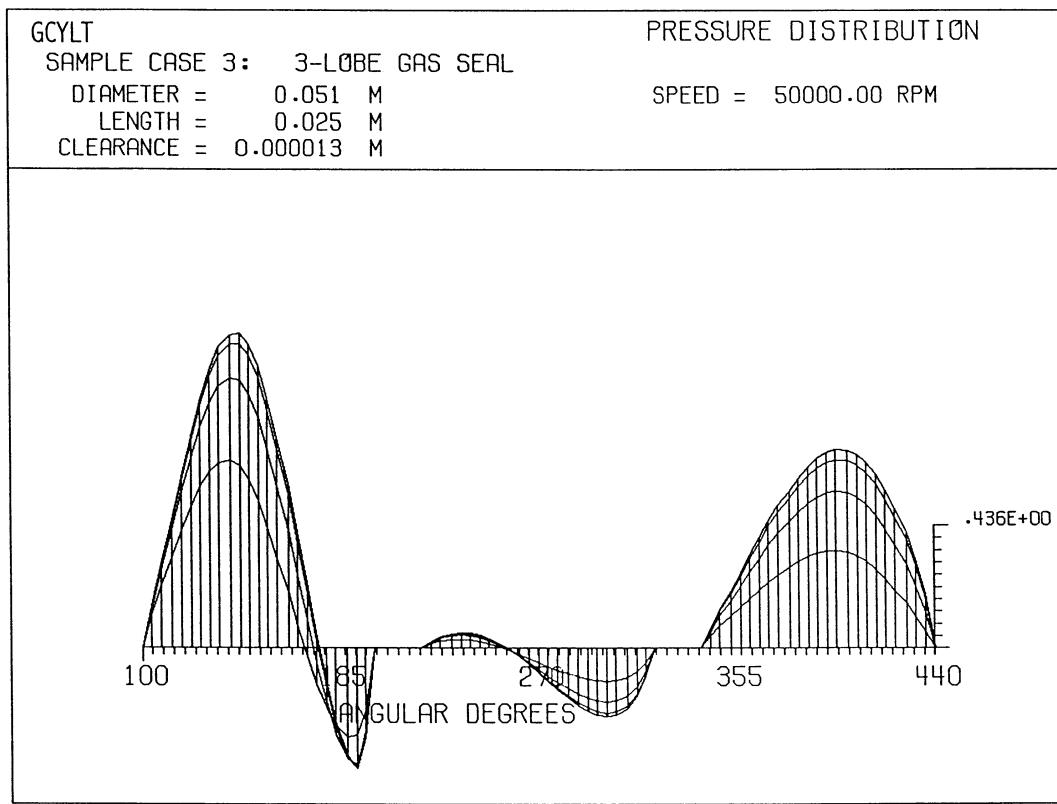


Figure 5-8. Clearance Distribution, Three-Lobe Seal



94TM10

Figure 5-9. Pressure Distribution, Three-Lobe Seal



94TM10

Figure 5-10. Pressure Distribution, Viewing in Axial Direction

5.4 Sample Problem 4 - T-Shaped Sectored Seal

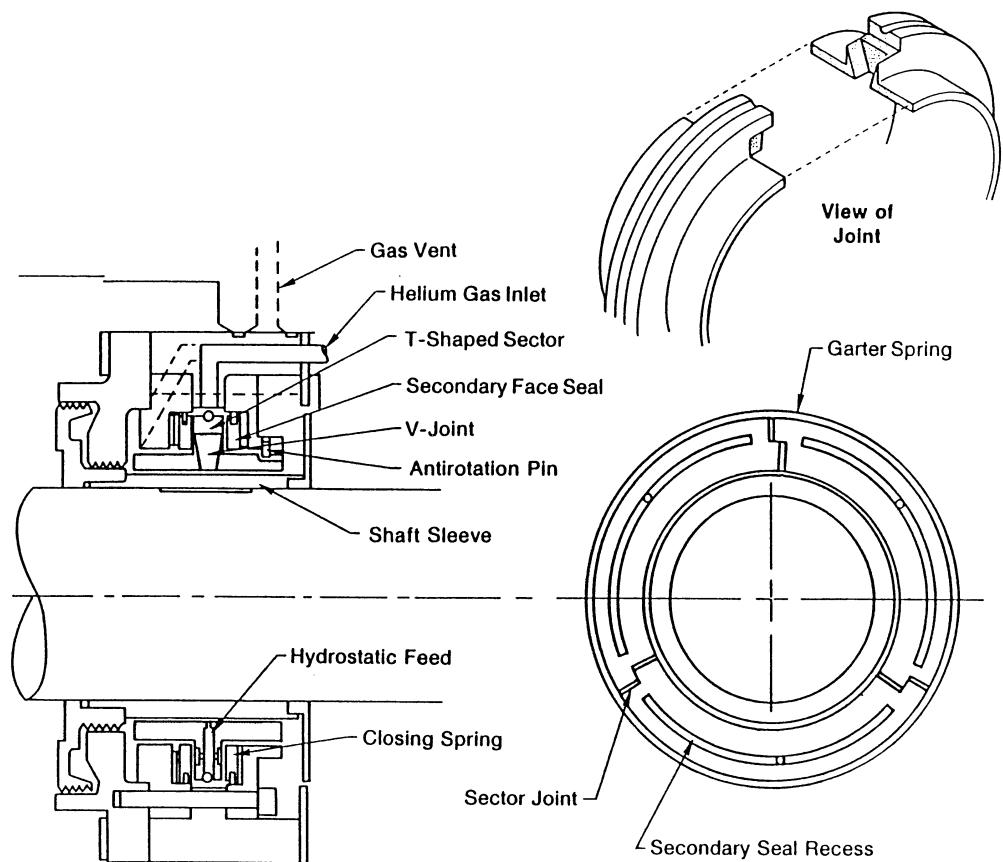
This problem deals with an actual helium buffered seal analysis and design (for SSME) that was accomplished for NASA. A design that incorporates a self-adjusting clearance that can accommodate thermal and centrifugal distortions and shaft dynamic excursions avoids many of the problems associated with captured clearance designs. The sectored ring seal provides the desired self-adjusting clearance features. The general configuration of the sectored seal is shown on Figure 5-11. The sectors consist of T-shaped sections mated to each other at each end with sealed joints. The sectors can move relative to each other circumferentially and that is how the seal accommodates variations in the sleeve dimensions due to thermal expansions and contractions and centrifugal growths. The T-shaped sector was chosen because it is a symmetrical shape, and the various fluid and friction forces can be designed to avoid upsetting moments on the individual sectors. An overlapping V joint prevents a direct clearance path between the hydrogen and oxygen ends of the seal. Each sector is supported by a hydrostatic fluid-film on its inner circumference and along the side walls which forms a friction-free secondary seal to permit free radial motion of the sectors in response to sleeve movements. The fluid films are predominantly hydrostatic to avoid any pitching tendencies introduced by the hydrodynamic effects. The hydrostatic bearings are fed by the buffer pressure on the outside diameter of the seal. Figure 5-12 shows the pressure distribution and force balance on the individual sectors.

This sample problem describes one case conducted in the analysis of the circumferential hydrostatic seal on one of the sectors. The case is identified as IH55L.xxx in the diskette supplied to NASA. The geometry and operating conditions are as follows:

- Number of pads to be analyzed = 1
- OPTION = 2, i.e., the position of the sector to satisfy a given load will be determined
- Load applied = 370 lb
- Load angle from the x-axis = 270°
- Initial guess on the eccentricity of the seal = 0.5
- Initial guess on the eccentricity angle = 90°
- Variable grids are used in both the axial and circumferential directions. The grid is made very fine around the source points. The starting angle of the sector is 30° from the x-axis and its angular extent is 120°. The axial length of the seal is 1.627 in.
- Shaft diameter = 2.6798 in.
- Reference clearance = 0.001 in.
- Ratio of specific heat of the gas = 1.66
- Gas constant = 1,790,000 in²/(s²·°R)
- Absolute temperature = 528°R
- Gas viscosity = 2.9×10^{-9} lb-s/in²
- Shaft speed = 0 rpm
- Reference pressure = 14.7 psig
- Boundary pressure surrounding the seal = 50 psig
- Cross-coupled stiffness and damping are to be computed at an excitation frequency of 0 rpm

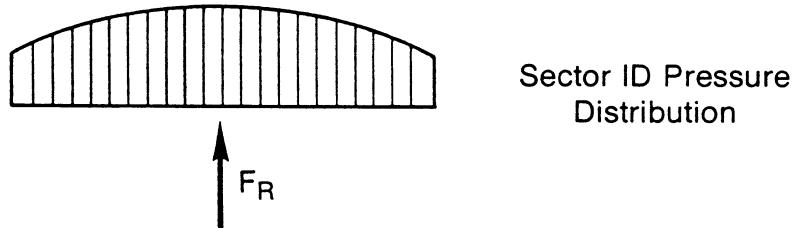
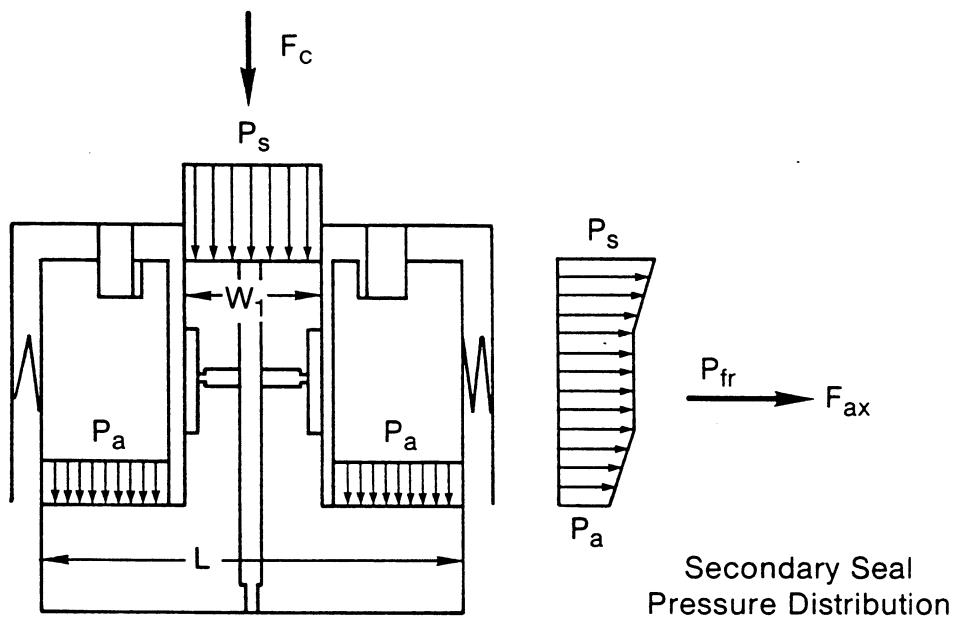
- There are 6 discrete, inherently compensated source points in the sector of diameter = 0.020 in. The location of these orifices was determined from the design layout of the sector. The coefficient of discharge of each orifice is unity.
- Buffer pressure = 200 psig
- Flow is to be determined along four paths that make up the periphery of the seal
- The FILE option is to be exercised. A previous pressure distribution was read as the initial pressure distribution for this case. Convergence of the pressure is often difficult when solving source problems, whether they be inherently compensated sources or spot recesses. Convergence difficulties occur because sources present spikes in the pressure distribution and pressure gradients become very large. There are two methods for handling these problems that can be applied independently or jointly. The first is to use variable grid and fine grid spacing around the orifice holes. Each grid line around the hole should be at a distance of one to two orifice diameters in both the axial and circumferential directions. The other mechanism is to start the problem at low eccentricity and use the pressure distribution as an initial guess to get to the next eccentricity. Continue the process until the desired eccentricity is attained. To use a prior pressure distribution as a starting point, copy the file with the extension .HP to the name of the file being evaluated. For example, if the pressures from FILE1 are to be used as an initial distribution for FILE2, then prior to running FILE2, copy FILE1.HP to FILE2.HP and then run GCYLT FILE2. For this particular problem, both variable grid and the FILE option were used through a range of eccentricity ratios of 0,.1,.2,.3,.4,.5,. For the OS/2 operating system, a .CMD file was set up to automatically accomplish the eccentricity increases.

The input and output for this problem are shown on the following pages. This is followed by plots of the clearance and pressure distribution shown on Figures 5-13 and 5-14, respectively. As indicated on the last page of the output, the eccentricity of the sector to support the load is 0.6345 and the eccentricity angle is 90°. Note on the plots the fine grid work surrounding the orifice locations.



871514

Figure 5-11. T-Shaped Sectored Ring Seal



$$F_c = P_s A_s + P_a A_a$$

Radial Force Balance

$$F_R - F_c \pm F_f \pm F_r = 0$$

Axial Force Balance

$$F_{ax} - F_p - k_s \delta_a = 0$$

871511-1

Figure 5-12. Pressure Distribution and Force Balance, Sectored Seal

IH55L NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO = .020 IN.

NPAD 1
 OPTION 2
 LOAD 370.
 LOADANG 270.
 ECC 0.5
 ECCANGLE 90.0
 VGR.DDN 34
 30.33.9529 37.9057 41.8586 42.5 43.1414 49.0471 54.9529 60.8586 61.5
 62.1414 66.0471 73.9529 79.8586 80.5 81.1414 87.0471 92.9529 98.8586
 99.5 100.1414 106.0471 111.9529 117.8586 118.5 119.1414 125.0471
 130.9529 136.8586 137.5 138.1414 142.0943 146.0471 150.0
 VGR.IDM 27
 0.0665 1331.1996 2662.3327 3992.4658 5324.5989 6654.7320
 0.7985 .835 .8285 .8950 .9616 1.0281 1.0947 1.1612 1.2278 1.2943 1.3608
 1.4224 1.4939 1.5605 1.6270
 DIAMETER 2.6798
 CLEARANCE .001
 SPHEAT 1.66
 GASCONST 1790000.
 ABSTEMP 528.
 VISCOSITY 2.9E-09
 SPEED 0.
 ITERATION 15 5
 TOLERANCE .01 .01
 PO 14.7
 PTOP 50.
 PBOT 50.
 PLEFT 50.
 PRITE 50.
 *PRELOAD 0.5
 *PIVOT 90.
 STIFFNESS 4 .0001
 SOURCE 6
 14.5
 14.10
 14.15
 14.20
 14.25
 14.30
 DO .020
 CO 1.
 PS 200.
 FLOW 4.
 1.1.27.1
 1.34.27.34
 1.1.1.34
 27.1.27.34
 FILE
 END

GCYL MT1 NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION,DRAWING DIMENSIONS,DO
=.020 IN.

ECHO OF INPUT

NPAD	=	1	NUMBER OF PADS
OPTION	=	2	GIVEN LOAD , LOAD ANGLE FIND EX, EY
LOAD	=	370.0000	LOAD ANGLE
LOAD ANGLE	=	270.00	LOAD ANGLE
ECC	=	0.5000	ECCENTRICITY RATIO
ECCANGLE	=	90.00	ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
GRIDN	=	34	GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
VGRIDN	=		VARIABLE GRID IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
30.00		33.95	37.91
43.14		49.05	41.86
62.14		68.05	54.95
81.14		87.05	73.95
100.1		106.0	92.95
119.1		125.0	112.0
138.1		142.1	131.0
GRIDM	=	27	GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
0.0000E+00		0.6650E-01	VARIABLE GRID IN AXIAL DIRECTION
0.3327		0.3992	0.1331
0.6654		0.7520	0.1996
0.8950		0.9616	0.2662
1.2228		1.294	0.3324
1.561		1.627	0.4658
DIAMETER	=	2.6798	BEARING DIAMETER
CLEARANCE	=	0.00100	BEARING CLEARANCE
SPECIFIC	=	1.6600	SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
GAS CONST	=	1790000.0	GAS CONSTANT
ABS TEMP	=	528.00	ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
VISCOSEY	=	0.2900E-08	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY
SPEED	=	0.00	ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
MXT1	=	15.	(FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXT2	=	5.	(FOR OPTION 2)
TOL1	=	0.0100	TOLERANCE (COMPRESSIBILITY)
TOL2	=	0.0100	ITERATION(OPTION 2)
PO	=	14.70	REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE
PTOP	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
PBOT	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
PLEFT	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
PRITE	=	50.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
*PRELOAD	=	0.5	
*PIVOT	=	90.	
1STIF	=	1	STIFFNESS CALCULATION
DEGREES OF FREEDOM	=	4.	
EXCITATION SPEED / RPM	=	0.0001	
INHERENTLY COMPENSATED ORIFICES	=		
NUMBER OF SOURCES	=	6	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 5	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 10	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 15	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 20	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 25	
SPECIFIED SOURCE AT 1 =		14 J = 30	
DO	=	0.0200	ORIFICE DIAMETER
CD	=	1.0000	DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT
PS	=	200.00	SUPPLY PRESSURE(ORIFICE)
FLOW RATE CALCULATION			
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1.		1. AND 27.	1.
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1.		34. AND 1.	34.
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 1.		1. AND 34.	1.
FLOW BETWEEN NODES 27.		1. AND 27.	34.

07/08/1994 14:03 Filename: IH55L.OUT
FILE
END

INITIAL PRESSURE FROM PREVIOUS RUN
END OF INPUT

07/08/1994 14:03 Filename: IH55L.OUT
Page 3
MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION,DRAWING DIMENSIONS,DO
=.020 IN.

GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

-BEARING GEOMETRY
NUMBER OF PADS = 1
LENGTH = 1.627 IN
DIAMETER = 2.680 IN
CLEARANCE = 0.001000 IN
STARTING ANGLE = 30.00 DEG
PAD ANGLE = 120.00 DEG

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
VISCOSITY = 0.2900000E-08 LB-S/IN**2
GAS CONSTANT = 1790000. IN**2/S**2-R
ABS. TEMPERATURE = 528.0000 DEG R
SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.660000

-ORIFICE RELATED PROPERTIES
ORIFICE NUMBER OF ORIFICES = 6
REFERENCE P = 14.70000 PSI
DIA.METER = 0.2000000E-01 IN
DISCHARGE COEF = 1.000000 PSI
SUPPLY PRESSURE = 200.0000 PSI
***INHERENTLY COMPENSATED

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
REFERENCE P = 14.70000 PSI
PLEFT = 50.00000 PSI
PRITE = 50.00000 PSI
PTOP = 50.00000 PSI
PBOT = 50.00000 PSI
SPEED = 0.0000000E+00 RPM

-BEARING MODEL
M = 27
N = 34
JOINED = F
SYMMETRY = F

Z -
0.0000E+00 0.6650E-01 0.1331 0.1996 0.2662
0.3327 0.3992 0.4658 0.5324 0.5989
0.6654 0.7520 0.7855 0.8155 0.8285
0.8950 0.9616 1.028 1.095 1.161
1.228 1.294 1.361 1.427 1.494
1.561 1.627

THETA -
30.00 33.95 37.91 41.86 42.50
43.14 49.05 54.95 60.86 61.50
62.14 68.05 73.95 79.86 80.50
81.14 87.05 92.95 98.86 99.50
100.1 106.0 112.0 117.9 118.5
119.1 125.0 131.0 136.9 137.5
138.1 142.1 146.0 150.0

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
MXIT1 = 15 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

-TOLERANCE
TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)

07/08/1994 14:03 Filename: IHS5L.OUT Page 5

TOL2 = 0.01000 (FOR OPTION 2)

-OPTION = 2 GIVEN LOAD, LOAD ANGLE FIND SHAFT POSITION

Page 5

Page 6
07/08/1994 14:03 File name: 1155L.OUT
CYL MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO
=.020 IN.

Page 6

Filename: IH55L.OUT Page 6

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)			FOR PAD NUMBER			1		
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.067	0.133	0.200	0.266	0.333		
DEG.								
1	30.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683		
2	34.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646		
3	37.9	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610		
4	41.9	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577		
5	42.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571		
6	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566		
7	49.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
8	55.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481		
9	60.9	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446		
10	61.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442		
11	62.1	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439		
12	68.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411		
13	74.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390		
14	79.9	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375		
15	80.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374		
16	81.1	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373		
17	87.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366		
18	93.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366		
19	98.9	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373		
20	99.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374		
21	100.1	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375		
22	106.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390		
23	112.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411		
24	117.9	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439		
25	118.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442		
26	119.1	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446		
27	125.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481		
28	131.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
29	136.9	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566		
30	137.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571		
31	138.1	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577		
32	142.1	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610		
33	146.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646		
34	150.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683		

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)			FOR PAD NUMBER			1		
I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.000	0.067	0.133	0.200	0.266	0.333		
DEG.								
J	30.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683		
1	34.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646		
2	37.9	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610		
3	41.9	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577		
4	42.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571		
5	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566		
6	49.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
7	55.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481		
8	60.9	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446		
9	61.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442		
10	62.1	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439		
11	68.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411		
12	74.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390		
13	79.9	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375		
14	80.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374		
15	81.1	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373		
16	87.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366		
17	93.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366		
18	98.9	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373		
19	99.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374		
20	100.1	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375		
21	106.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390		
22	112.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411		
23	117.9	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439		
24	118.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442		
25	119.1	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446		
26	125.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481		
27	131.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521		
28	136.9	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566		
29	137.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571		
30	138.1	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577		
31	142.1	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610		
32	146.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646		
33	150.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683		

	1 = 13	14	15	16	17	18	1	16	17	18	1	19	20	21	22	23	24			
	AXIAL LENGTH IN .799										AXIAL LENGTH IN .962									
	DEG.										DEG.									
J	30.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	J	30.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	
1	34.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	1	34.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	
2	37.9	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	2	37.9	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	
3	41.9	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	3	41.9	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	
4	42.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	4	41.9	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	
5	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	5	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	
6	49.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	6	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	
7	55.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	7	49.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	
8	60.9	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	8	55.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	
9	61.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	9	60.9	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	
10	62.1	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	10	61.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	
11	68.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	11	62.1	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	
12	74.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	12	68.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	
13	79.9	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	13	74.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	
14	80.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	14	79.9	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	
15	81.1	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	15	80.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	
16	87.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	16	81.1	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	
17	93.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	17	87.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	
18	98.9	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	18	93.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	
19	99.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	19	98.9	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.373	
20	100.1	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	20	99.5	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.374	
21	106.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	21	100.1	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	
22	112.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	22	106.0	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	0.390	
23	117.9	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	23	112.0	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	0.411	
24	118.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	24	117.9	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	0.439	
25	119.1	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	25	118.5	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	0.442	
26	125.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	26	119.1	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	
27	125.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	27	122.0	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	0.481	
28	131.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	28	131.0	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	0.521	
29	136.9	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	29	136.9	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	0.566	
30	137.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	30	137.5	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	0.571	
31	138.1	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	31	138.1	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	0.577	
32	142.1	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	32	142.1	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	0.610	
33	146.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	33	146.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	
34	150.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	34	150.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

FOR PAD NUMBER 1

	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	26	27	1.561	1.627	FOR PAD NUMBER 1
J	DEG.					
1	30.0	0.683	0.683	0.683	0.683	
2	34.0	0.646	0.646	0.646	0.646	
3	37.9	0.610	0.610	0.577	0.577	
4	41.9	0.577	0.577	0.571	0.571	
5	42.5	0.571	0.571	0.566	0.566	
6	43.1	0.566	0.566	0.521	0.521	
7	49.0	0.521	0.521	0.481	0.481	
8	55.0	0.481	0.481	0.446	0.446	
9	60.9	0.446	0.446	0.442	0.442	
10	61.5	0.442	0.442	0.439	0.439	
11	62.1	0.439	0.439	0.411	0.411	
12	68.0	0.411	0.411	0.390	0.390	
13	74.0	0.390	0.390	0.375	0.375	
14	79.9	0.375	0.375	0.374	0.374	
15	80.5	0.374	0.374	0.373	0.373	
16	81.1	0.373	0.373	0.366	0.366	
17	87.0	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.366	
18	93.0	0.366	0.366	0.373	0.373	
19	98.9	0.373	0.373	0.374	0.374	
20	99.5	0.374	0.374	0.375	0.375	
21	100.1	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.375	
22	106.0	0.390	0.390	0.411	0.411	
23	112.0	0.411	0.411	0.439	0.439	
24	117.9	0.439	0.439	0.442	0.442	
25	118.5	0.442	0.442	0.446	0.446	
26	119.1	0.446	0.446	0.481	0.481	
27	125.0	0.481	0.481	0.521	0.521	
28	131.0	0.521	0.521	0.566	0.566	
29	136.9	0.566	0.566	0.571	0.571	
30	137.5	0.571	0.571	0.577	0.577	
31	138.1	0.577	0.577	0.610	0.610	
32	142.1	0.610	0.610	0.646	0.646	
33	146.0	0.646	0.646	0.683	0.683	
34	150.0	0.683	0.683			

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.36631 AT 87.047 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR.= 0.68273 AT 150.00 DEGREES

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)

	1 =	7	8	9	10	11	12	FOR PAD NUMBER 1	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)	FOR PAD NUMBER 1
J	DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.399	0.466	0.532	0.599	0.665	0.732	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.799
1	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2	34.0	58.9	61.1	63.6	66.4	69.5	72.3	74.1	74.2	72.3
3	37.9	67.6	71.6	76.3	81.7	88.0	94.7	100.	100.	94.7
4	41.9	75.5	80.9	87.3	95.0	105.	118.	141.	137.	118.
5	42.5	76.6	82.3	88.8	96.7	107.	120.	144.	144.	120.
6	43.1	77.8	83.6	90.2	98.3	108.	122.	145.	145.	122.
7	49.0	87.0	93.5	100.	107.	114.	121.	147.	147.	121.
8	55.0	94.6	102.	109.	116.	123.	129.	132.	133.	129.
9	60.9	101.	109.	117.	126.	136.	147.	162.	162.	147.
10	61.5	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	148.	167.	167.	148.
11	62.1	102.	110.	119.	127.	137.	149.	167.	167.	149.
12	68.0	107.	115.	122.	130.	137.	143.	167.	167.	143.
13	74.0	110.	118.	126.	133.	140.	146.	174.	174.	146.
14	79.9	112.	121.	129.	138.	147.	158.	175.	175.	175.
15	80.5	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	180.	180.	175.
16	81.1	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	181.	181.	175.
17	87.0	114.	122.	130.	137.	144.	150.	172.	172.	150.
18	93.0	114.	122.	130.	138.	148.	158.	172.	172.	158.
19	98.9	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	175.	175.	175.
20	99.1	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	175.	175.	175.
21	100.1	112.	121.	129.	138.	147.	158.	175.	175.	175.
22	106.0	110.	118.	126.	133.	140.	146.	172.	172.	153.
23	112.0	107.	115.	122.	130.	137.	144.	173.	173.	153.
24	117.9	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	149.	175.	175.	153.
25	118.5	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	148.	175.	175.	153.
26	119.1	101.	109.	117.	126.	136.	147.	175.	175.	153.
27	125.0	94.6	102.	109.	116.	123.	129.	175.	175.	153.
28	131.0	87.0	93.5	100.	107.	114.	121.	175.	175.	153.
29	136.9	77.8	83.6	90.2	98.3	108.	122.	175.	175.	153.
30	137.5	76.6	82.3	88.8	96.7	107.	120.	178.	178.	153.
31	138.1	75.5	80.9	87.3	95.0	105.	118.	178.	178.	153.
32	142.1	67.6	71.6	76.3	81.7	88.0	94.7	100.	100.	94.7
33	146.0	58.9	61.1	63.6	66.4	69.5	72.3	74.1	74.1	72.3
34							50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

	1 =	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
J	DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH IN.	0.799	0.814	0.829	0.895	0.962	1.028	1.028	1.028
1	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2	34.0	58.9	61.1	63.6	66.4	69.5	72.3	74.1	74.2	72.3
3	37.9	67.6	71.6	76.3	81.7	88.0	94.7	100.	100.	94.7
4	41.9	75.5	80.9	87.3	95.0	105.	118.	141.	137.	118.
5	42.5	76.6	82.3	88.8	96.7	107.	120.	144.	144.	120.
6	43.1	77.8	83.6	90.2	98.3	108.	122.	145.	145.	122.
7	49.0	87.0	93.5	100.	107.	114.	121.	147.	147.	121.
8	55.0	94.6	102.	109.	116.	123.	129.	132.	133.	129.
9	60.9	101.	109.	117.	126.	136.	147.	162.	162.	147.
10	61.5	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	148.	167.	167.	148.
11	62.1	102.	110.	119.	127.	137.	149.	167.	167.	149.
12	68.0	107.	115.	122.	130.	137.	143.	167.	167.	143.
13	74.0	110.	118.	126.	133.	140.	146.	174.	174.	158.
14	79.9	112.	121.	129.	138.	147.	158.	175.	175.	158.
15	80.5	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	180.	180.	175.
16	81.1	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	181.	181.	175.
17	87.0	114.	122.	130.	137.	144.	150.	172.	172.	150.
18	93.0	114.	122.	130.	138.	148.	158.	172.	172.	158.
19	98.9	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	175.	175.	175.
20	99.1	113.	121.	130.	138.	148.	158.	175.	175.	175.
21	100.1	112.	121.	129.	138.	147.	158.	175.	175.	175.
22	106.0	110.	118.	126.	133.	140.	146.	172.	172.	153.
23	112.0	107.	115.	122.	130.	137.	143.	173.	173.	153.
24	117.9	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	149.	175.	175.	153.
25	118.5	102.	110.	118.	127.	137.	148.	175.	175.	153.
26	119.1	101.	109.	117.	126.	136.	147.	175.	175.	153.
27	125.0	94.6	102.	109.	116.	123.	129.	175.	175.	153.
28	131.0	87.0	93.5	100.	107.	114.	121.	175.	175.	153.
29	136.9	77.8	83.6	90.2	98.3	108.	122.	141.	141.	122.
30	137.5	76.6	82.3	88.8	96.7	107.	120.	144.	144.	120.
31	138.1	75.5	80.9	87.3	95.0	105.	118.	144.	144.	105.
32	142.1	67.6	71.6	76.3	81.7	88.0	94.7	100.	100.	94.7
33	146.0	58.9	61.1	63.6	66.4	69.5	72.3	74.1	74.1	72.3
34						50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)	FOR PAD NUMBER 1	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)	FOR PAD NUMBER 1
AXIAL LENGTH IN	1.161	1.228	1.294
DEG.			1.361
J 1	50.0	50.0	50.0
2	53.6	58.9	57.0
3	57.9	64.0	60.9
4	61.1	67.2	66.2
5	65.6	71.4	67.0
6	71.2	75.5	71.6
7	74.0	80.9	76.6
8	79.5	88.8	82.3
9	84.1	90.2	82.5
10	89.0	93.5	87.0
11	93.5	97.0	90.6
12	98.0	102.0	97.6
13	102.5	107.0	102.4
14	107.0	112.0	104.0
15	111.5	117.0	113.0
16	116.0	121.0	119.0
17	120.5	126.0	122.0
18	125.0	130.0	125.0
19	129.5	135.0	130.0
20	134.0	139.5	135.0
21	138.5	144.0	139.0
22	143.0	148.5	143.0
23	147.5	153.0	147.0
24	152.0	157.5	152.0
25	156.5	162.0	157.0
26	161.0	166.5	161.0
27	165.5	172.0	169.0
28	170.0	176.5	170.0
29	174.5	181.0	176.0
30	179.0	185.5	180.0
31	183.5	190.0	187.0
32	188.0	194.5	192.0
33	192.5	199.0	196.0
34	197.0	203.5	199.0

AXIAL LENGTH IN	1 = 25 DEG.	1 = 25 IN	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (PSI)	FOR PAD NUMBER 1
DEG.	2	4.94	26	27
J 1	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0
2	34.0	34.0	55.4	53.9
3	37.9	37.9	58.9	58.1
4	41.9	41.9	60.9	58.1
5	45.9	45.9	62.1	54.5
6	49.9	49.9	62.7	58.9
7	53.9	53.9	63.3	54.5
8	57.9	57.9	67.8	56.6
9	61.9	61.9	72.6	59.0
10	65.9	65.9	77.6	63.5
11	69.9	69.9	82.4	60.3
12	73.9	73.9	87.2	59.0
13	77.9	77.9	92.0	61.1
14	81.9	81.9	96.8	62.1
15	85.9	85.9	101.6	62.1
16	89.9	89.9	106.4	62.7
17	93.9	93.9	111.2	63.8
18	97.9	97.9	116.0	63.8
19	101.9	101.9	120.8	64.5
20	105.9	105.9	125.6	65.0
21	109.9	109.9	130.4	65.5
22	113.9	113.9	135.2	66.0
23	117.9	117.9	140.0	66.5
24	121.9	121.9	144.8	67.0
25	125.9	125.9	149.6	67.5
26	129.9	129.9	154.4	68.0
27	133.9	133.9	159.2	68.5
28	137.9	137.9	164.0	69.0
29	141.9	141.9	168.8	69.5
30	145.9	145.9	173.6	70.0
31	149.9	149.9	178.4	70.5
32	153.9	153.9	183.2	71.0
33	157.9	157.9	188.0	71.5
34	161.9	161.9	192.8	72.0

MIN. PRESS= 50.000 AT 150.00 DEGREES
 MAX. PRESS= 197.46 AT 80.500 DEGREES

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MTI NASA SECTORED SEAL INHERENT COMPENSATION, DRAWING DIMENSIONS, DO
=.020 IN.

-JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
ECCENTRICITY POSITION = 0.63453
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = 90.00 DEG
MINIMUM FILM = 0.0003583 IN
LOAD = 370.0 LB
LOAD ANGLE = -90.00 DEG

POWER LOSS = 0.0000E+00 HP
LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.25673E+04 LB/S
LEAKAGE AT I = M = 0.25673E+04 LB/S

-STIFFNESS COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X KXX = 0.4032E+05 LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KXY = -0.2428E-05 LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KXA = -0.2531E-07 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KXB = 0.2009E-02 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KYY = -141.6 LB/IN
PRINCIPAL Y KYX = 0.2429E+05 LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KYA = -391.7 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KYB = -74.14 LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KAX = 0.8476E-06 IN-LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KAY = -0.4463E-02 IN-LB/IN
PRINCIPAL A KAA = 0.5055E+05 IN-LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KAB = -0.5231E-06 IN-LB/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED KBX = 0.1525E-02 IN-LB/IN
CROSS-COUPLED KBY = 0.1127E-07 IN-LB/IN
PRINCIPAL B KBA = -0.4153E-08 IN-LB/RAD
KBB = 0.1099E-05 IN-LB/RAD

-DAMPING COEFFICIENTS
PRINCIPAL X DXX = 15.89 LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DXY = 0.3707E-10 LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DXA = 0.3617E-11 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DXB = 0.5322E-06 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DYX = 0.2025E-01 LB-S/IN
PRINCIPAL Y DYY = 128.5 LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DYX = 0.6261E-01 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DYA = 0.1058E-01 LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DAX = 0.9535E-10 IN-LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DDA = 0.1738E-05 IN-LB-S/IN
PRINCIPAL A DAA = 7.329 IN-LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DAB = -0.5647E-09 IN-LB-S/RAD
CROSS-COUPLED DBX = -0.4686E-06 IN-LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DBY = -0.5672E-12 IN-LB-S/IN
CROSS-COUPLED DBA = -0.2274E-11 IN-LB-S/RAD
PRINCIPAL B DBB = 1.288 IN-LB-S/RAD

-RIGHTING MOMENT
ABOUT X-X MX = 0.2995E-05 LB-IN
ABOUT Y-Y MY = 0.2342E-14 LB-IN

-FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 1 1 TO 27 1 FLOW= -0.4651E-04 LB/S

-FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 1 34 TO 27 34 FLOW= 0.4651E-04 LB/S

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Page 17

07/08/1994 14:03 File name: 1H55L.OUT
Page 18

-JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
ECCENTRICITY POSITION = 0.63453
ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = 90.00 DEG
MINIMUM FILM = 0.0003583 IN
LOAD = 370.0 LB
LOAD ANGLE = -90.00 DEG

POWER LOSS = 0.0000E+00 HP
LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.25673E+04 LB/S
LEAKAGE AT I = M = 0.25673E+04 LB/S

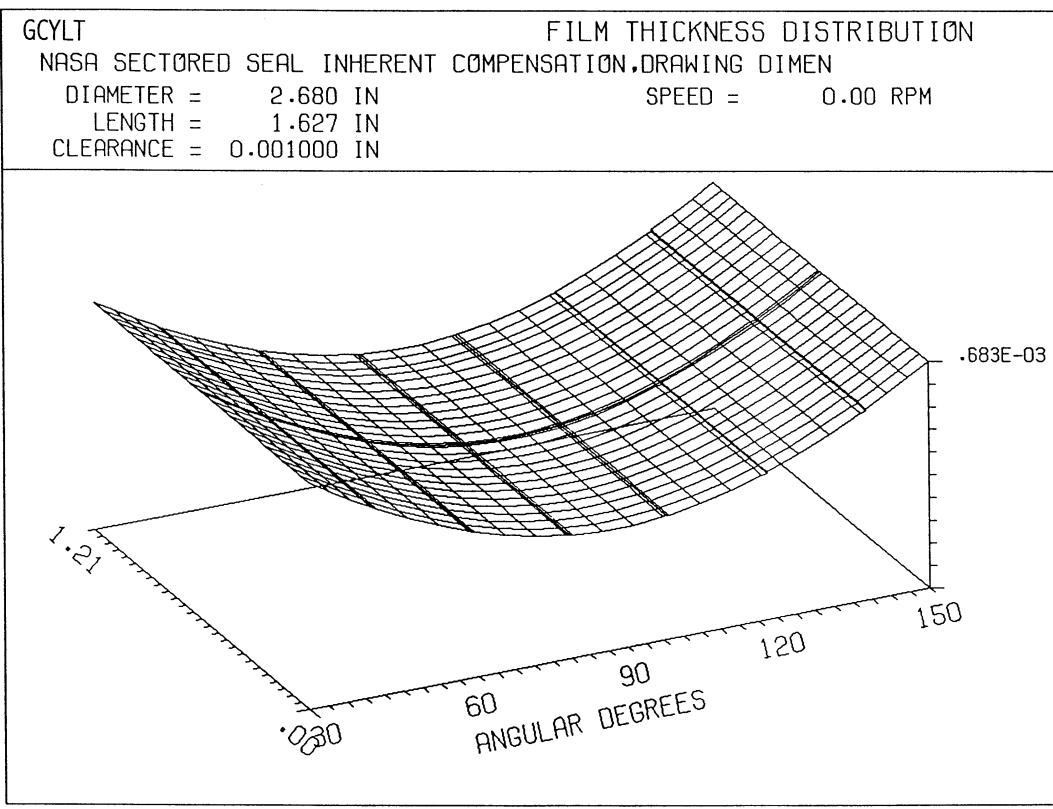
-FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 27 1 TO 27 34 FLOW= 0.2567E-04 LB/S

-FLOW THRU SPECIFIED GRID LINE
FROM 27 1 TO 1 34 FLOW= -0.2567E-04 LB/S

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Figure 5-13. Clearance Distribution, Sectored Seal

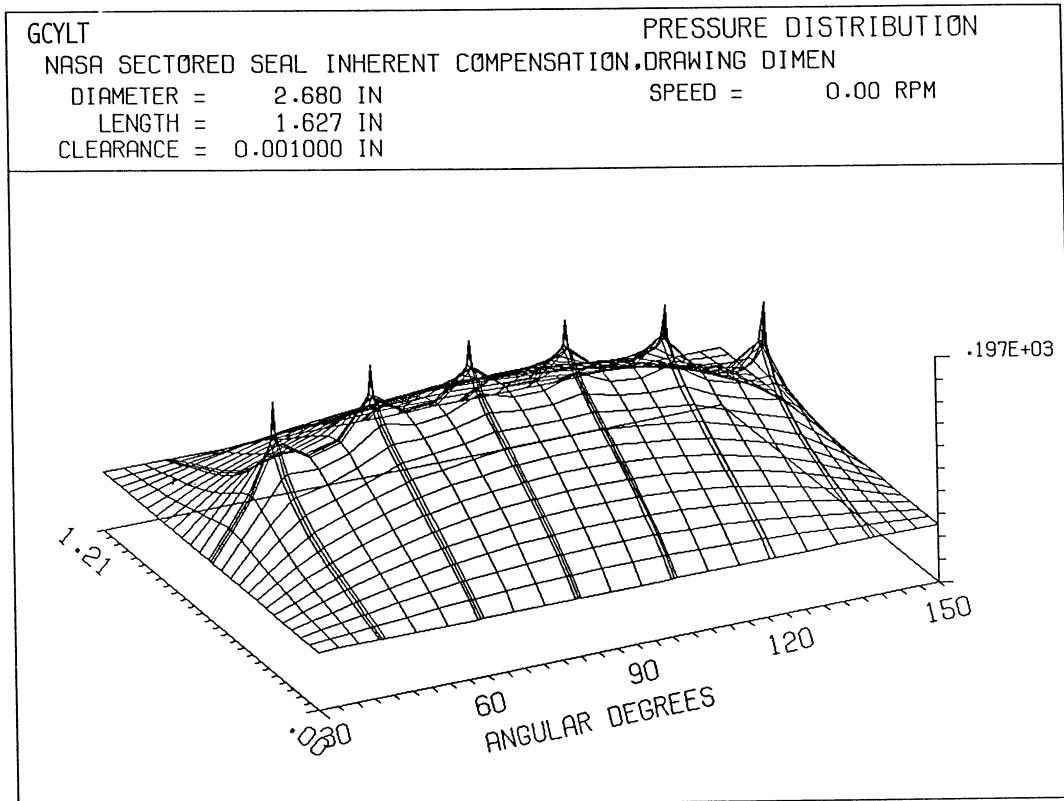


Figure 5-14. Pressure Distribution, Sectored Seal

5.5 Sample Problem 5 - Rayleigh-Step, Floating-Ring Seal

This example represents another buffer fluid seal that was designed for use in the SSME. The principle of operation of a hydrodynamic, lift-pad, floating-ring seal is illustrated on Figure 5-15. The seal consists of two rings that are mounted back-to-back. The buffer fluid enters between the rings and forces the rings up against the stationary housing. The buffer fluid leaks into the clearance annulus between the shaft and the seal and prevents ingress of exterior fluid on either side of the floating-ring assembly. The rings are held in equilibrium by a number of forces, as shown on Figure 5-15. F_c is a pressure force from the inlet buffer fluid that forces the rings up against the housings. This pressure force is partially balanced on the housing sides of the rings by undercutting and exposing the housing sides of the rings to buffer pressure. This balance force is identified as F_B . F_H represents a hydrodynamic force that is generated by rotation between the shaft and ring. The net hydrodynamic force is zero when the shaft and rings are in the concentric position. However, when the ring becomes eccentric with respect to the shaft, a hydrodynamic force is built up that opposes the eccentricity. There is also a normal force, F_N , acting on the ring at the contact area between the ring and the housing. In addition to the equilibrium forces mentioned above, there is a friction force, F_f , between the seal ring and housing.

Figure 5-16 shows the hydrodynamic geometry that is incorporated into the bore of the seal rings. A portion of the length of the bore is segregated into sectors, and these sectors are separated from one another by axial grooves. A circumferential groove that goes completely around the bore is installed upstream of the final seal dam region. At the interior of the sectors, Rayleigh-step pockets are machined. The velocity direction of the shaft is such that it produces hydrodynamic pressures due to pumping of the fluid over the Rayleigh-step. The sealing occurs across the dam which is a narrow annulus of low clearance exposed to high pressure at its interior circumferential groove and to lower pressure at its outboard end. The shaded regions on Figure 5-16 indicate depressions from grooves and Rayleigh-step pockets.

In this example, one pad of the Rayleigh-step interface was examined from the high-pressure interior end to the low-pressure exterior end. This problem is identified as RSEX1.xxx in the diskette supplied to NASA. The high-pressure end is at the bottom end of the grid ($I = 1$). Geometric and operating parameters are as follows:

- International units are to be used
- $NPAD = 1$ because we are examining the performance of one pad only, which is represented on the grid as a 90° arc from the center of one axial groove to the next. Thus, the pad angle is 90° . The pad starts at 0° . Also, the boundary conditions at the circumferential ends of the single pad must be periodic, i.e., all pads will act identically, which will occur when the shaft is in the concentric position. Periodicity is invoked by applying the JOINED parameter.
- Shaft diameter = .05 m
- Total seal length = 0.0123 m
- Seal clearance = 1.27×10^{-5} m
- Step height = 2.54×10^{-5} m
- Gas viscosity = 2.19×10^{-5} N-s/m²

- Absolute temperature = 338.6°K
- Ratio of specific heat = 1.66
- Gas constant = $1154.8364 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{°K})$
- Shaft speed = 70,000 rpm
- Reference pressure = 101,352.93 Pa
- The high pressure to be sealed is $1.37895 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$, which would be at the bottom of the grid. The remaining boundaries are at 0 psig.

In this example, advantage is taken of inputting constant pressure regions for the inlet grooves of sequential pads and the circumferential exterior grooves. There are three regions; thus, PCON has a value of 3. Their corner locations are identified in the input tabulation following Figure 5-15.

Following the output are the 3-D plots of the clearance and pressure distribution (Figures 5-17 and 5-18, respectively). Note on Figure 5-17 that the high ambient pressures in the groove regions overshadow the contribution from the Rayleigh-step.

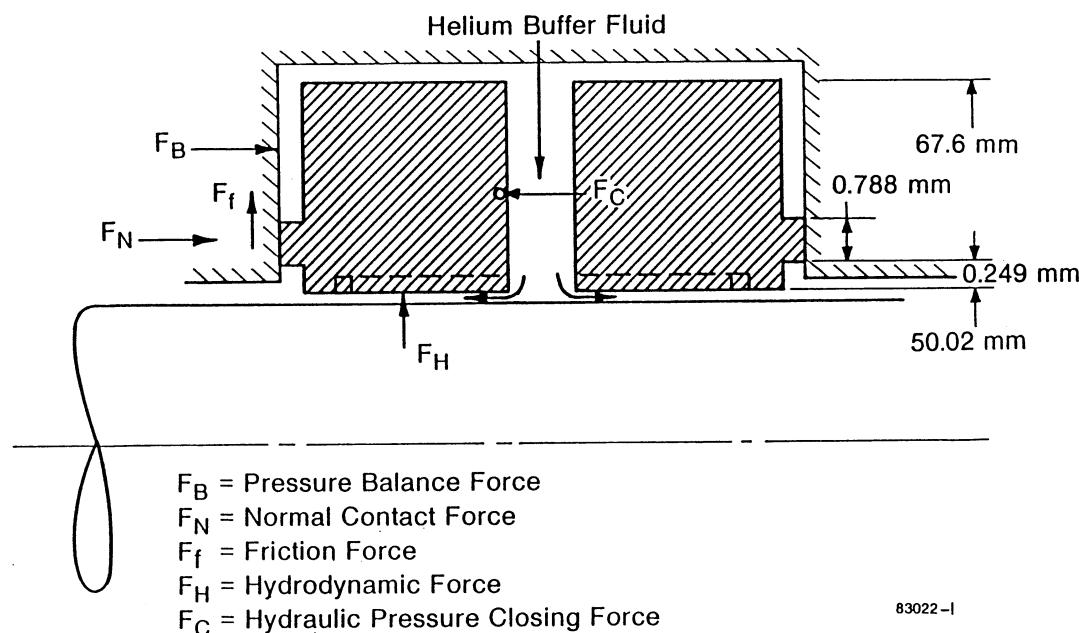


Figure 5-15. Rayleigh-Step, Floating Ring Seal

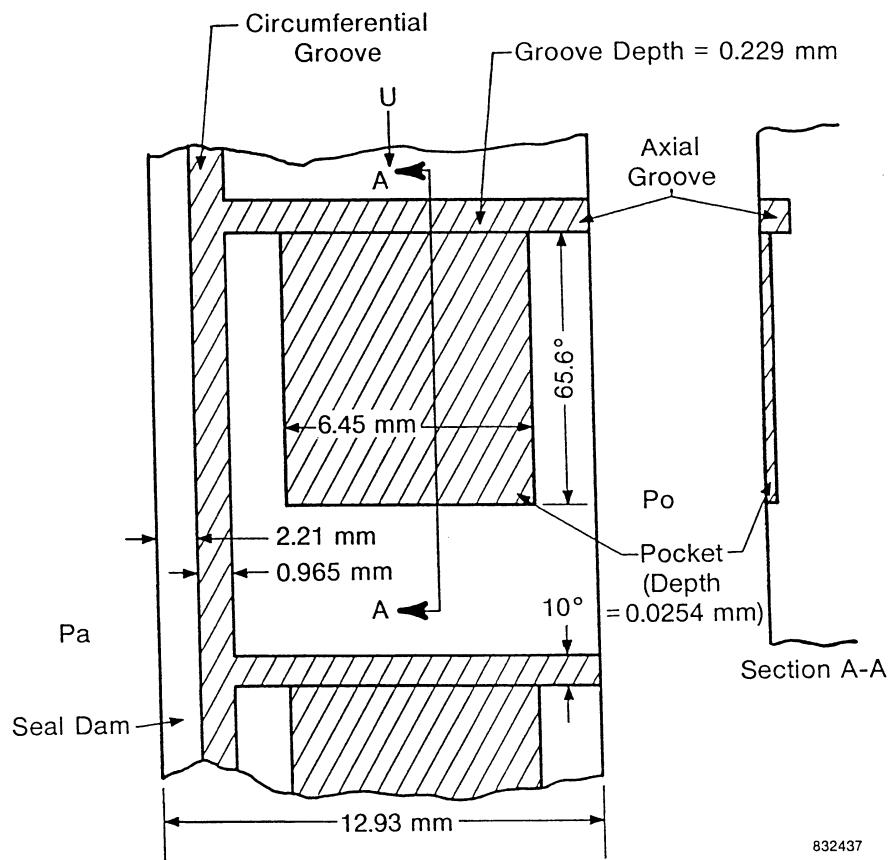


Figure 5-16. Developed View of 50-mm Rayleigh-Step Pad

RSEX1C
RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

OPTION 1

S1
NPAD 1
START 0.0
PADANGLE 90.
DIAMETER 0.05
LENGTH .0123
CLEARANCE 1.27E-005
GRIDN 45
GRDM 30
STEP 1
5 3 19 36 2.54E-005
VISCOSITY 2.19E-005
ABSTEMP 338.6
SWEAT 1.66
GASCONST 1154.8364
JOINED
ITERATION 15
TOLERANCE .01
ECC 0.0
ECCANGLE 0.0
SPEED 70000.
PO 101352.93
PLEFT 0.0
PRITE 0.0
PTOP 0.0
PBOT 1.37895E+006
PCON 3
1.37895E+06 1 1 23 3
1.37895E+06 23 1 25 45
1.37895E+06 1 43 23 45
END

ECHO OF INPUT

OPTION	=	1	GIVEN EX, EY FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE
UNIT	=	2.	SI UNIT
NPAD	=	1	NUMBER OF PADS
START	=	0.00	STARTING ANGLE OF PAD # 1
PAD ANGLE	=	90.00	PAD ANGLE OF PAD # 1
DIA METER	=	0.0500	BEARING DIAMETER
LENGTH	=	0.0123	BEARING LENGTH
CLEARANCE	=	0.000013	BEARING CLEARANCE
GRIDN	=	45	GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
GRIDM	=	30	GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
STEP	=	5. 3.	RAYLEIGH STEP AT M, N
DEPTH	=	.25400E-04	
VISCOSITY	=	0.2190E-04	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY
ABS TEMP	=	338.60	ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
SPECIFIC	=	1.6600	SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
GAS CONST	=	1154.8	GAS CONSTANT
JOINED	=	15.	JOINED BOUNDARY (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT1	=	0.	(FOR OPTION 2)
MXIT2	=	0.0100	TOLERANCE(COMPRESSIBILITY)
TOL1	=	0.0000	ITERATION(OPTION 2)
TOL2	=	0.0000	
ECC	=	0.0000	ECCENTRICITY RATIO
ECCANGLE	=	0.00	ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
SPEED	=	70000.00	ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
PO	=	101352.93	REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE
PLEFT	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
PRITE	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
PTOP	=	0.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
PROT	=	1378920.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
CONSTANT	PRESSURE	REGION	PRESSURE = 0.13790E+07
ILP	=	1	TRP = 23 JRP = 3
CONSTANT	PRESSURE	REGION	PRESSURE = 0.13790E+07
ILP	=	23	TRP = 25 JRP = 45
CONSTANT	PRESSURE	REGION	PRESSURE = 0.13790E+07
ILP	=	1	TRP = 23 JRP = 45
FILE			INITIAL PRESSURE FROM PREVIOUS RUN
END			END OF INPUT

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GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

- BEARING GEOMETRY	
NUMBER OF PADS =	1
LENGTH =	0.0123 M
DIAMETER =	0.0500 M
CLEARANCE =	0.000013 M
STARTING ANGLE =	0.00 DEG
PAD ANGLE =	90.00 DEG
- SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION	
STEP	1. J = 5. 1. J = 19. 36. DEPTH = 0.000025 M
	3. UPPER LEFT CORNER 36. LOWER RIGHT CORNER
- LUBRICANT PROPERTIES	
VISCOSITY =	0.2190000E-04 N-S/M**2
GAS CONSTANT =	1154.836 M**2/S**2-K
ABS. TEMPERATURE =	338.60000 DEG K
COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION =	1.6666666E-05

```

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
  VISCOSITY = 0.2190000E-04 N-S/M**2
  GAS CONSTANT = 1154.836 M**2/S**2-K
  ABS. TEMPERATURE = 338.60000 DEG K
  SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.660000

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
  REFERENCE P = 101352.9 PASCAL
  PLEFT = 0.0000000E+00 PASCAL
  PRITE = 0.0000000E+00 PASCAL
  PTOP = 0.0000000E+00 PASCAL
  PBOT = 1378950. PASCAL
  SPFED = 70000.00 REM

```

-BEARING MODEL				
N =	30			
N =	45			
JOINED =	T			
SYMMETRY =	F			

THETA =	8.182
0.0000e+00	4.091
10.23	12.27
20.45	22.50
30.68	32.73
40.91	42.95
51.14	53.18
61.36	63.41
71.59	73.64
81.82	75.81
92.05	77.97
102.28	79.00
112.51	79.00
122.74	79.00
132.97	79.00
143.20	79.00
153.43	79.00
163.66	79.00
173.89	79.00
184.12	79.00
194.35	79.00
204.58	79.00
214.81	79.00
225.04	79.00
235.27	79.00
245.50	79.00
255.73	79.00
265.96	79.00
276.19	79.00
286.42	79.00
296.65	79.00
306.88	79.00
317.11	79.00
327.34	79.00
337.57	79.00
347.80	79.00
358.03	79.00
368.26	79.00
378.49	79.00
388.72	79.00
398.95	79.00
409.18	79.00
419.41	79.00
429.64	79.00
439.87	79.00
441.00	79.00
451.23	79.00
461.46	79.00
471.69	79.00
481.92	79.00
492.15	79.00
502.38	79.00
512.61	79.00
522.84	79.00
533.07	79.00
543.30	79.00
553.53	79.00
563.76	79.00
573.99	79.00
584.22	79.00
594.45	79.00
604.68	79.00
614.91	79.00
625.14	79.00
635.37	79.00
645.60	79.00
655.83	79.00
666.06	79.00
676.29	79.00
686.52	79.00
696.75	79.00
706.98	79.00
717.21	79.00
727.44	79.00
737.67	79.00
747.90	79.00
758.13	79.00
768.36	79.00
778.59	79.00
788.82	79.00
799.05	79.00
809.28	79.00
819.51	79.00
829.74	79.00
839.97	79.00
841.00	79.00

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
 MXIT1 = 15 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

-TOLERANCE
 TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
 TOL2 = 0.01000 (FOR OPTION 2)

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-OPTION = 1 GIVEN SHAFT POSITION FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE

45

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)									
I =	13	14	15	16	17	18	FOR PAD NUMBER	1	
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007			
J	0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
1	2.0	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			
2	4.1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00			
3	6.1	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00			
4	8.2	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00			
5	10.2	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00			
6	12.3	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00			
7	14.3	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00			
8	16.4	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00			
9	18.4	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00			
10	20.5	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00			
11	22.5	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00			
12	24.5	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00			
13	26.5	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00			
14	28.6	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00			
15	30.7	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00			
16	32.7	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00			
17	34.8	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00			
18	36.8	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00			
19	38.9	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00			
20	40.9	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00			
21	43.0	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00			
22	45.0	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00			
23	47.0	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00			
24	49.1	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00			
25	51.1	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00			
26	53.2	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00			
27	55.3	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00			
28	57.3	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00			
29	59.3	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00			
30	61.4	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00			
31	63.4	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00			
32	65.5	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00			
33	67.5	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00			
34	69.5	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00			
35	71.6	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00			
36	73.6	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00			
37	75.7	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00			
38	77.7	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00			
39	79.8	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00			
40	81.8	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00			
41	83.9	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00			
42	85.9	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00			
43	88.0	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00			
44	88.0	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00			
45	90.0	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00			

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)									
I =	19	20	21	22	23	24	FOR PAD NUMBER	1	
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008			
J	2.0	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			
1	4.1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00			
2	6.1	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00			
3	8.2	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00			
4	10.2	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00			
5	12.3	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00			
6	14.3	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00			
7	16.4	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00			
8	18.4	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00			
9	20.5	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00			
10	22.5	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00			
11	24.5	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00			
12	26.5	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00			
13	28.6	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00			
14	30.7	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00			
15	32.7	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00			
16	34.8	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00			
17	36.8	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00			
18	38.9	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00			
19	40.9	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00			
20	43.0	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00			
21	45.0	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00			
22	47.0	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00			
23	49.1	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	49.00			
24	51.1	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00			
25	53.2	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00			
26	55.3	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00			
27	57.3	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00			
28	59.3	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00			
29	61.4	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00			
30	63.4	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00			
31	65.5	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00			
32	67.5	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00			
33	69.5	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00			
34	71.6	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00			
35	73.6	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	73.00			
36	75.7	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00			
37	77.7	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00			
38	79.8	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00			
39	81.8	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00			
40	83.9	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00			
41	85.9	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00			
42	88.0	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00			
43	90.0	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00			

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)

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I =	25	26	27	28	29	30	FOR PAD NUMBER	1	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)	FOR PAD NUMBER	1
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012			I = 1	2	3
DEG.							DEG.		0.000	0.000	0.000
J	1	0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	2	2.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	3	4.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	4	6.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	5	8.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	6	10.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	7	12.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	8	14.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	14.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	9	16.4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	16.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	10	18.4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	18.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	11	20.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	12	22.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	22.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	13	24.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	24.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	14	26.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	26.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	15	28.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	28.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	16	30.7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	30.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	17	32.7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	32.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	18	34.8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	34.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	19	36.8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	36.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	20	38.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	38.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	21	40.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	22	43.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	43.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	23	45.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	45.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	24	47.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	47.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	25	49.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	49.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	26	51.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	51.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	27	53.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	53.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	28	55.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	55.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	29	57.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	57.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	30	59.3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	59.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	31	61.4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	61.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	32	63.4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	63.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	33	65.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	65.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	34	67.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	67.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	35	69.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	69.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	36	71.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	71.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	37	73.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	73.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	38	75.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	75.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	39	77.7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	77.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	40	79.8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	79.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	41	81.8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	81.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	42	83.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	83.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	43	85.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	85.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	44	88.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	88.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
	45	90.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	90.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

MIN. CLEAR. = 1.0000 AT 90.000 DEGREES
 MAX. CLEAR. = 3.0000 AT 71.591 DEGREES

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GCYL MTI RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

-JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
 ECCENTRICITY POSITION = 0.00000
 ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = 0.00 DEG
 MINIMUM FILM = 0.0000127 M
 LOAD = 571.6 N
 LOAD ANGLE = -134.73 DEG
POWER LOSS = 26.27 W

LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.23044E-04 KG/S
LEAKAGE AT I = M = 0.333187E-03 KG/S

-RIGHTING MOMENT
 ABOUT X-X MX = -0.1609 N-M
 ABOUT Y-Y MY = 0.1552 N-M

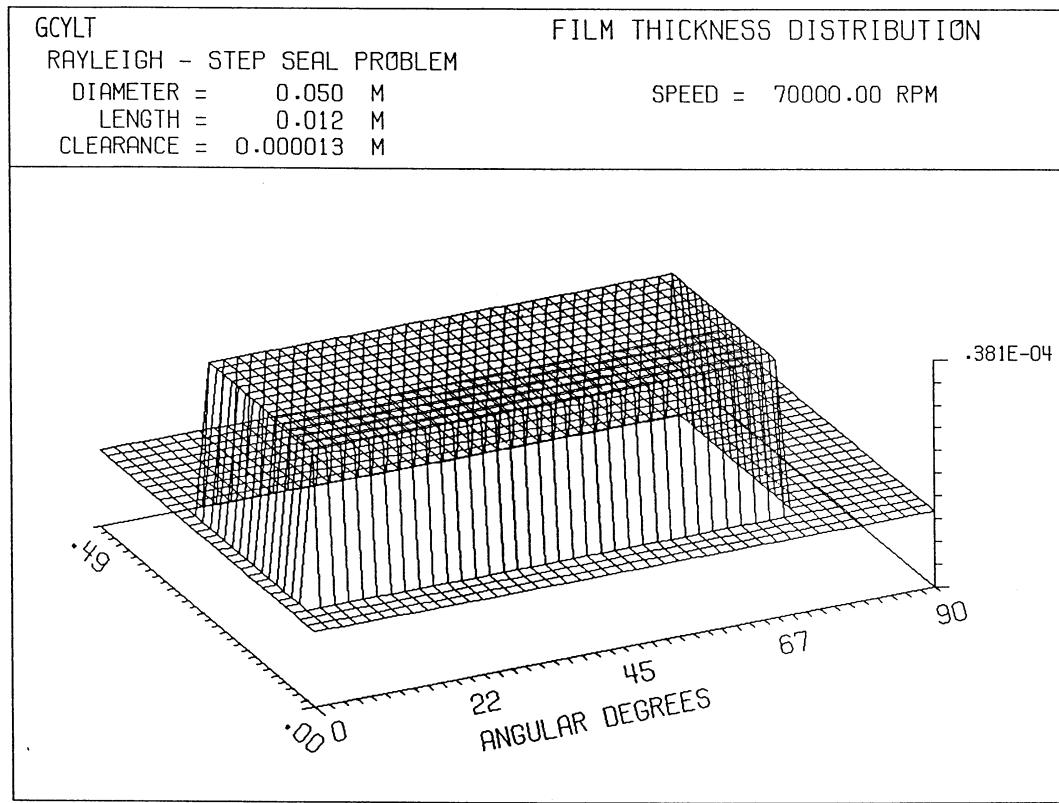
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GCYL MTI RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

ECHO OF INPUT
NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED
INPUT
NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

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94TM10

Figure 5-17. Clearance Distribution, Rayleigh-Step Pad

GCYLT

RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

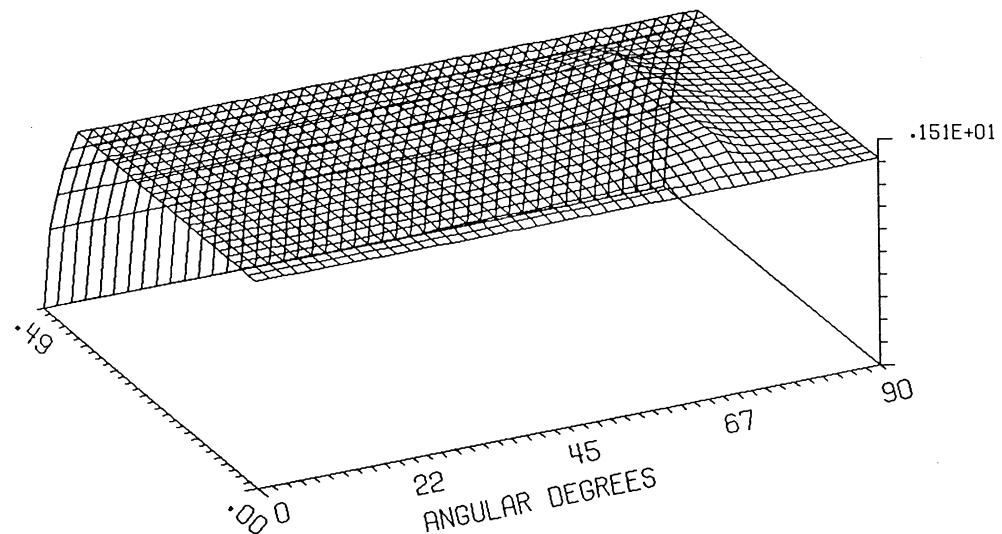
DIAMETER = 0.050 M

LENGTH = 0.012 M

CLEARANCE = 0.000013 M

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION

SPEED = 70000.00 RPM



94TM10

Figure 5-18. Pressure Distribution, Rayleigh-Step Pad

5.6 Sample Problem 6 - Rayleigh-Step Seal with Eccentricity

This problem will be similar to Problem 5 except the shaft is to be eccentric with respect to the seal ring. In this case, periodic boundary conditions cannot be used and to conserve grid space, one hydrodynamic pad will be modeled and the number of pads will be four. To model separate pads, however, requires that the boundary conditions be known on all extremities of the pad. The seal dam region is not a separate pad problem but is a single 360° pad. Thus, the problem resolves into two separate problems; one that treats the separate Rayleigh pads and one that treats the seal dam. For this particular example, only the Rayleigh-Step hydrodynamic region is considered. This problem is identified as RSEX2C.xxx in the diskette supplied to NASA. The following geometric and operating parameters have been applied:

- International units are invoked
- OPTION = 1, i.e., the shaft position relative to the seal ring is specified
- Stiffness is calculated in four degrees of freedom at a 70,000 rpm excitation frequency
- Number of pads is 4; each pad has an extent of 90°
- Shaft diameter = 0.05 m
- Shaft length = 0.0123 m
- Reference clearance = 1.27×10^{-5} m
- Gas viscosity = 2.19×10^{-5} N-s/m²
- Absolute temperature = 338.6°K
- Ratio of specific heat = 1.66
- Gas constant = $1154.84 \text{ m}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{°K})$
- Shaft eccentricity ratio = 0.5
- Eccentricity angle = 270°
- Shaft speed = 70,000 rpm
- Reference pressure = 1.01353×10^5 Pa
- Pad boundary pressures are 1.37895×10^6 Pa.

Following are the input and output for this case. To include the groove pressures, two constant pressure regions are specified.

At the specified position, the load capacity of the seal is 69.73 N and the load angle is 69.47° from the x-axis. The minimum film thickness is 6.4×10^{-6} m. The clearance and pressure distributions are shown on Figures 5-19 and 5-20, respectively.

RSEX2
RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM
OPTION 1
SI STIFFNESS 4 7.00000E+004
NPAD 4
START 0.00000E+000
PADANGLE 9.00000E+001
DIAMETER 5.00000E-002
LENGTH 1.23000E-002
CLEARANCE 1.27000E-005
GRIDN 45
GRIDM 23
STEP 1
5 3 19 36 2.54000E-005
VISCOSITY 2.19000E-005
ABSTEMP 3.38600E-002
SPHEAT 1.66000E-002
GASCONST 1.15484E-003
ITERATION 15
TOLERANCE 1.00000E-002
ECC 5.00000E-001
ECCANGLE 2.70000E+002
SPEED 7.00000E+004
PO 1.01355E+005
PLEFT 1.37892E+006
PRITE 1.37895E+006
PTOP 1.37892E+006
PBOT 1.37895E+006
PCON 2 1.37895E+006 2 2 22 3
1.37895E+006 2 43 22 44

FILE
END

ECHO OF INPUT

OPTION = 1	GIVEN EX, EY FIND LOAD, LOAD ANGLE
UNIT = 2.	SI UNIT
ISTIF = 1	STIFFNESS CALCULATION
DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 4.	
EXCITATION SPEED, RPM = 70000.0000	
NPAD = 4	NUMBER OF PADS
START = 0.00	STARTING ANGLE OF PAD # 1
PAD ANGLE = 90.00	PAD ANGLE OF PAD # 1
DIA METER = 0.0500	BEARING DIAMETER
LENGTH = 0.0123	BEARING LENGTH
CLEARANCE = 0.000013	BEARING CLEARANCE
GR IDN = 45	GRID POINTS IN CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION
GRIDM = 23	GRID POINTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION
STEP = 5.	RAYLEIGH STEP AT M, N
DEPTH = 19.	
VISCOSITY = .25400E-04	ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY
ABS TEMP = 338.60	ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE
SPECIFIC = 1.6600	SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO
GAS CONST = 1154.8	GAS CONSTANT
MXT1 = 15.	(FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXT2 = 0.	(FOR OPTION 2)
TOL1 = 0.0100	TOLERANCE (COMPRESSIBILITY)
TOL2 = 0.0000	ITERATION(OPTION 2)
ECC = 0.5000	ECCENTRICITY RATIO
ECCANGLE = 270.00	ECCENTRICITY ANGLE
SPEED = 70000.00	ROTATIONAL SPEED IN RPM
PO = 101353.00	REFERENCE(AMBIENT) PRESSURE
PLEFT = 1378950.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT LEFT BOUNDARY
PRITE = 1378950.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT RIGHT BOUNDARY
PTOP = 1378950.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT TOP BOUNDARY
PBOT = 1378950.00	GAGE PRESSURE AT BOTTOM BOUNDARY
CONSTANT PRESSURE REGION = 0.1379E+07	PRESSURE =
ILP = 2 JLP = 2	IRP = 22 JRP = 3
CONSTANT PRESSURE REGION = 0.1379E+07	PRESSURE = 0.1379E+07
ILP = 2 JLP = 43	IRP = 22 JRP = 44
FILE	INITIAL PRESSURE FROM PREVIOUS RUN
END	END OF INPUT

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GCYL MTI RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM
GAS JOURNAL BEARING/SEAL

-BEARING GEOMETRY
NUMBER OF PADS = 4
LENGTH = 0.0123 M
DIAMETER = 0.0500 M
CLEARANCE = 0.000013 M
STARTING ANGLE = 0.00 DEG
PAD ANGLE = 90.00 DEG

-SPECIAL FILM THICKNESS SPECIFICATION
STEP I,J = 5. 3. UPPER LEFT CORNER
I,J = 19. 36. LOWER RIGHT CORNER
DEPTH = 0.000025 M

-LUBRICANT PROPERTIES
VISCOSITY = 0.2190000E-04 N-S/M**2
GAS CONSTANT = 1154.840 M**2/S**2-K
ABS. TEMPERATURE = 338.6000 DEG K
SPECIFIC HEAT RATIO = 1.660000

-BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
REFERENCE P = 101353.0 PASCAL
PLEFT = 1378950. PASCAL
PRITE = 1378950. PASCAL
PTOP = 1378950. PASCAL
PBOT = 70000.00 RPM

-BEARING MODEL
M = 23
N = 45
JOINED = F
SYMMETRY = F

Z -
0.0000E+00 0.5591E-03 0.1118E-02 0.1677E-02 0.2236E-02
0.2792E-02 0.3555E-02 0.3914E-02 0.4473E-02 0.5032E-02
0.5591E-02 0.6150E-02 0.6709E-02 0.7238E-02 0.7827E-02
0.8386E-02 0.8945E-02 0.9505E-02 0.1008E-01 0.1062E-01
0.1118E-01 0.1174E-01 0.1230E-01

THETA -
0.0000E+00 2.045 4.091 6.136 8.182
10.23 12.27 14.32 16.36 18.41
20.45 22.50 24.55 26.59 28.64
30.68 32.73 34.77 36.82 38.86
40.91 42.95 45.00 47.05 49.09
51.14 53.18 55.23 57.27 59.32
61.36 63.41 65.45 67.50 69.55
71.59 73.64 75.68 77.73 79.77
81.82 83.86 85.91 87.95 90.00

-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
MXIT1 = 15 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
MXIT2 = 5 (FOR OPTION 2)

-TOLERANCE
TOL1 = 0.01000 (FOR COMPRESSIBILITY)
TOL2 = 0.01000 (FOR OPTION 2)

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)

1 =	1	2	3	4	5	6	FOR PAD NUMBER 1				
J	DEG.	AXIAL LENGTH METERS 0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
1	0.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
2	2.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
3	4.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
4	6.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
5	8.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
6	10.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
7	12.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
8	14.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
9	16.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
10	18.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
11	20.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
12	22.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
13	24.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
14	26.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
15	28.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
16	30.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
17	32.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
18	34.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
19	36.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
20	38.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
21	40.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
22	43.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
23	45.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
24	47.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
25	49.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
26	51.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
27	53.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
28	55.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
29	57.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
30	59.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
31	61.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
32	63.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
33	65.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
34	67.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
35	69.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
36	71.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
37	73.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
38	75.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
39	77.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
40	79.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
41	81.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
42	83.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
43	85.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
44	88.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
45	90.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

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I = 13	14	15	16	17	18	0.008	0.009	0.010
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.007							
J DEG.	0.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
1	2.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
2	4.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
3	6.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
4	8.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
5	10.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
6	12.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
7	14.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
8	16.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
9	18.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
10	20.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
11	22.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
12	24.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
13	26.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
14	28.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
15	30.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
16	32.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
17	34.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
18	36.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
19	38.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
20	40.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
21	42.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
22	43.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
23	45.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
24	47.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
25	49.1	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
26	51.1	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
27	53.2	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
28	55.2	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
29	57.3	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
30	59.3	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
31	61.4	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
32	63.4	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
33	65.5	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
34	67.5	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
35	69.5	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
36	71.6	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
37	73.6	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
38	75.7	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
39	77.7	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
40	79.8	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
41	81.8	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
42	83.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
43	85.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
44	88.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
45	90.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

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J DEG.	0.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
1	2.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
2	4.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
3	6.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
4	8.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
5	10.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
6	12.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
7	14.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
8	16.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
9	18.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
10	20.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
11	22.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
12	24.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
13	26.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
14	28.6	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
15	30.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
16	32.7	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
17	34.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
18	36.8	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
19	38.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
20	40.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
21	42.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
22	43.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
23	45.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
24	47.0	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
25	49.1	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
26	51.1	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
27	53.2	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
28	55.2	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
29	57.3	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
30	59.3	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
31	61.4	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
32	63.4	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
33	65.5	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
34	67.5	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
35	69.5	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
36	71.6	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
37	73.6	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
38	75.7	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
39	77.7	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
40	79.8	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41
41	81.8	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
42	83.9	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
43	85.9	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
44	88.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
45	90.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38

MIN. PRESS= 1.3764 AT 14.318 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 1.4553 AT 71.591 DEGREES

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)

I = 1	2	3	4	5	6	FOR PAD NUMBER	2	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)	FOR PAD NUMBER	2
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	DEG.	DEG.	1 = 7	8	9
J-1	90.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	90.0	1.38	1.38
2	92.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	92.0	1.38	1.38
3	94.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	94.1	1.38	1.38
4	96.1	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	96.1	1.38	1.38
5	98.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	98.2	1.38	1.38
6	100.2	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	100.2	1.38	1.38
7	102.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	102.3	1.38	1.38
8	104.3	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	104.3	1.38	1.38
9	106.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	106.4	1.39	1.39
10	108.4	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	108.4	1.39	1.39
11	110.5	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	110.5	1.39	1.39
12	112.5	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	112.5	1.39	1.39
13	114.5	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	114.5	1.39	1.39
14	116.6	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	116.6	1.39	1.39
15	118.6	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	118.6	1.39	1.39
16	120.7	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.40	120.7	1.40	1.40
17	122.7	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.40	122.7	1.40	1.40
18	124.8	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.40	124.8	1.40	1.40
19	126.8	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	126.8	1.40	1.40
20	128.9	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	128.9	1.41	1.41
21	130.9	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	130.9	1.41	1.41
22	133.0	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	133.0	1.41	1.41
23	135.0	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.42	135.0	1.42	1.42
24	137.0	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.42	137.0	1.42	1.42
25	139.1	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.42	139.1	1.42	1.42
26	141.1	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.43	141.1	1.43	1.43
27	143.2	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.43	143.2	1.44	1.44
28	145.2	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.44	1.44	145.2	1.44	1.44
29	147.3	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.44	1.44	147.3	1.45	1.45
30	149.3	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.45	149.3	1.45	1.45
31	151.4	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.46	1.46	151.4	1.46	1.46
32	153.4	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.47	1.47	153.4	1.47	1.47
33	155.5	1.38	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.47	155.5	1.48	1.48
34	157.5	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.48	1.48	157.5	1.49	1.49
35	159.5	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.49	159.5	1.50	1.50
36	161.6	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.50	1.51	161.6	1.51	1.51
37	163.6	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.47	1.47	163.6	1.49	1.49
38	165.7	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.47	1.47	165.7	1.47	1.48
39	167.7	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	167.7	1.46	1.47
40	169.8	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.44	169.8	1.44	1.45
41	171.8	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.41	171.8	1.42	1.43
42	173.9	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.40	173.9	1.40	1.41
43	175.9	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.38	175.9	1.38	1.38
44	178.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	178.0	1.38	1.38
45	180.0	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	180.0	1.38	1.38

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)		
FOR PAD NUMBER 3		
I =	13	14
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.007	0.007
J DEG.		
1 180.0	1.38	1.38
2 182.0	1.38	1.38
3 184.1	1.38	1.38
4 186.1	1.39	1.39
5 188.2	1.40	1.40
6 190.2	1.40	1.40
7 192.3	1.41	1.41
8 194.3	1.42	1.42
9 196.4	1.43	1.43
10 198.4	1.44	1.44
11 200.5	1.45	1.45
12 202.5	1.46	1.46
13 204.5	1.47	1.47
14 206.6	1.48	1.48
15 208.6	1.49	1.49
16 210.7	1.51	1.50
17 212.7	1.52	1.52
18 214.8	1.53	1.53
19 216.8	1.54	1.54
20 218.9	1.56	1.56
21 220.9	1.57	1.57
22 223.0	1.59	1.59
23 225.0	1.60	1.60
24 227.0	1.62	1.62
25 229.1	1.64	1.64
26 231.1	1.65	1.65
27 233.2	1.67	1.67
28 235.2	1.69	1.69
29 237.3	1.71	1.71
30 239.3	1.73	1.73
31 241.4	1.75	1.75
32 243.4	1.78	1.78
33 245.5	1.80	1.80
34 247.5	1.82	1.82
35 249.5	1.85	1.85
36 251.6	1.88	1.87
37 253.6	1.85	1.84
38 255.7	1.81	1.80
39 257.7	1.76	1.75
40 259.8	1.70	1.69
41 261.8	1.63	1.62
42 263.9	1.53	1.52
43 265.9	1.38	1.38
44 268.0	1.38	1.38
45 270.0	1.38	1.38

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PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION (MEGA - PASCAL)		
FOR PAD NUMBER 3		
I =	19	20
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.010	0.011
J DEG.		
1 180.0	1.38	1.38
2 182.0	1.38	1.38
3 184.1	1.38	1.38
4 186.1	1.39	1.39
5 188.2	1.40	1.40
6 190.2	1.40	1.40
7 192.3	1.41	1.41
8 194.3	1.42	1.42
9 196.4	1.43	1.43
10 198.4	1.44	1.44
11 200.5	1.45	1.45
12 202.5	1.46	1.45
13 204.5	1.47	1.47
14 206.6	1.48	1.48
15 208.6	1.49	1.49
16 210.7	1.51	1.50
17 212.7	1.52	1.52
18 214.8	1.53	1.53
19 216.8	1.54	1.54
20 218.9	1.56	1.56
21 220.9	1.57	1.57
22 223.0	1.59	1.59
23 225.0	1.60	1.60
24 227.0	1.62	1.62
25 229.1	1.64	1.64
26 231.1	1.65	1.65
27 233.2	1.67	1.67
28 235.2	1.69	1.69
29 237.3	1.71	1.71
30 239.3	1.73	1.73
31 241.4	1.75	1.75
32 243.4	1.78	1.77
33 245.5	1.80	1.80
34 247.5	1.82	1.82
35 249.5	1.85	1.85
36 251.6	1.87	1.87
37 253.6	1.83	1.82
38 255.7	1.78	1.76
39 257.7	1.76	1.75
40 259.8	1.70	1.69
41 261.8	1.63	1.62
42 263.9	1.53	1.52
43 265.9	1.38	1.38
44 268.0	1.38	1.38
45 270.0	1.38	1.38

MIN. PRESS= 1.3790 AT 270.00 DEGREES
MAX. PRESS= 1.8760 AT 251.59 DEGREES

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)						FOR PAD NUMBER 4					
1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6
AXIAL LENGTH METERS 0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003		AXIAL LENGTH METERS 0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	
J DEG.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	J DEG.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
1 270.0 0.500	2 272.0 0.500	3 274.1 0.501	4 276.1 0.503	5 278.2 0.505	6 280.2 0.508	7 282.3 0.511	8 284.3 0.516	9 286.4 0.520	10 288.4 0.526	11 290.5 0.532	12 292.5 0.538
13 294.5 0.545	14 296.6 0.553	15 298.6 0.561	16 300.7 0.570	17 302.7 0.579	18 304.8 0.589	19 306.8 0.600	20 308.9 0.611	21 310.9 0.622	22 313.0 0.634	23 315.0 0.646	24 317.0 0.659
25 319.1 0.673	26 321.1 0.686	27 323.2 0.700	28 325.2 0.715	29 327.3 0.730	30 329.3 0.745	31 331.4 0.760	32 333.4 0.776	33 335.5 0.792	34 337.5 0.809	35 339.5 0.825	36 341.6 0.842
37 343.6 0.859	38 345.7 0.876	39 347.7 0.894	40 349.8 0.911	41 351.8 0.929	42 353.9 0.947	43 355.9 0.964	44 358.0 0.982	45 360.0 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)						FOR PAD NUMBER 4					
1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 = 1	2	3	4	5	6
AXIAL LENGTH METERS 0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003		AXIAL LENGTH METERS 0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	
J DEG.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	J DEG.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
1 270.0 0.500	2 272.0 0.500	3 274.1 0.501	4 276.1 0.503	5 278.2 0.505	6 280.2 0.508	7 282.3 0.511	8 284.3 0.516	9 286.4 0.520	10 288.4 0.526	11 290.5 0.532	12 292.5 0.538
13 294.5 0.545	14 296.6 0.553	15 298.6 0.561	16 300.7 0.570	17 302.7 0.579	18 304.8 0.589	19 306.8 0.600	20 308.9 0.611	21 310.9 0.622	22 313.0 0.634	23 315.0 0.646	24 317.0 0.659
25 319.1 0.673	26 321.1 0.686	27 323.2 0.700	28 325.2 0.715	29 327.3 0.730	30 329.3 0.745	31 331.4 0.760	32 333.4 0.776	33 335.5 0.792	34 337.5 0.809	35 339.5 0.825	36 341.6 0.842
37 343.6 0.859	38 345.7 0.876	39 347.7 0.894	40 349.8 0.911	41 351.8 0.929	42 353.9 0.947	43 355.9 0.964	44 358.0 0.982	45 360.0 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)									
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	0.008	0.009	0.010
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.010
J DEG.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
1 270.0 0.500	2 272.0 0.500	3 274.1 0.500	4 276.1 0.500	5 278.2 0.500	6 280.2 0.500	7 282.3 0.500	8 284.3 0.500	9 286.4 0.500	10 288.4 0.500
11 290.5 0.500	12 292.5 0.500	13 294.5 0.500	14 296.4 0.500	15 298.4 0.500	16 300.4 0.500	17 302.4 0.500	18 304.4 0.500	19 306.4 0.500	20 308.4 0.500
21 310.9 0.500	22 313.0 0.500	23 315.0 0.500	24 317.0 0.500	25 319.1 0.500	26 321.1 0.500	27 323.2 0.500	28 325.2 0.500	29 327.3 0.500	30 329.3 0.500
31 331.4 0.500	32 333.4 0.500	33 335.5 0.500	34 337.5 0.500	35 339.5 0.500	36 341.6 0.500	37 343.6 0.500	38 345.7 0.500	39 347.7 0.500	40 349.8 0.500
41 351.8 0.500	42 353.9 0.500	43 355.9 0.500	44 358.0 0.500	45 360.0 0.500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NON-DIM CLEARANCE DISTRIBUTION(H/C)									
I = 19	20	21	22	23	20	21	22	23	24
AXIAL LENGTH METERS	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
J DEG.	220.0 0.500	222.0 0.500	224.0 0.500	226.0 0.500	228.0 0.500	230.0 0.500	232.0 0.500	234.0 0.500	236.0 0.500
1 270.0 0.500	2 272.0 0.500	3 274.1 0.500	4 276.1 0.500	5 278.2 0.500	6 280.2 0.500	7 282.3 0.500	8 284.3 0.500	9 286.4 0.500	10 288.4 0.500
11 290.5 0.500	12 292.5 0.500	13 294.5 0.500	14 296.4 0.500	15 298.4 0.500	16 300.4 0.500	17 302.4 0.500	18 304.4 0.500	19 306.4 0.500	20 308.4 0.500
21 310.9 0.500	22 313.0 0.500	23 315.0 0.500	24 317.0 0.500	25 319.1 0.500	26 321.1 0.500	27 323.2 0.500	28 325.2 0.500	29 327.3 0.500	30 329.3 0.500
31 331.4 0.500	32 333.4 0.500	33 335.5 0.500	34 337.5 0.500	35 339.5 0.500	36 341.6 0.500	37 343.6 0.500	38 345.7 0.500	39 347.7 0.500	40 349.8 0.500
41 351.8 0.500	42 353.9 0.500	43 355.9 0.500	44 358.0 0.500	45 360.0 0.500	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

MIN. CLEAR.= 0.50000 AT 270.00 DEGREES
MAX. CLEAR.= 2.8421 AT 341.59 DEGREES

GCYL MTI RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

- JOURNAL & LOAD POSITION
 ECCENTRICITY = 0.50000
 ECCENTRICITY ANGLE = -90.00 DEG
 MINIMUM FILM = 0.0000064 M
 LOAD = 69.73 N
 LOAD ANGLE = 69.47 DEG
 POWER LOSS = 116.0 W

LEAKAGE AT I = 1 = -0.99207E-04 KG/S
 LEAKAGE AT I = M = 0.99207E-04 KG/S

- STIFFNESS COEFFICIENTS

PRINCIPAL X KXX = 0.1298E+08 N/M
 CROSS-COUPLED KXY = 0.5795E+07 N/M
 CROSS-COUPLED KXA = 25.55 N/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KBX = 2.247 N/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KYX = 0.2313E+06 N/M
 PRINCIPAL Y KYY = 0.1616E+08 N/M
 CROSS-COUPLED KYA = 59.29 N/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KYB = 30.28 N/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KAX = 0.2214E-07 N-M/M
 CROSS-COUPLED KAY = -0.9859E-08 N-M/M
 PRINCIPAL A KAA = 36.49 N-M/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KAB = 0.2037 N-M/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED KBA = 0.1366E-07 N-M/M
 CROSS-COUPLED KBB = 0.5505E-07 N-M/M
 PRINCIPAL B KBB = -12.66 N-M/RAD
 PRINCIPAL B KBB = 19.24 N-M/RAD

- DAMPING COEFFICIENTS

PRINCIPAL X DXX = 753.6 N-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DXY = -303.8 N-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DXA = -0.1028E-02 N-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DXB = -0.5204E-04 N-S/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED DYX = 163.4 N-S/M
 PRINCIPAL Y DYY = 815.2 N-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DYX = -0.2083E-02 N-S/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED DYB = -0.1277E-02 N-S/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED DAX = -0.2680E-14 N-M-/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DAY = 0.3079E-13 N-M-S/M
 PRINCIPAL A DAA = 0.3609E-02 N-M-S/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED DAB = -0.1509E-03 N-M-S/RAD
 CROSS-COUPLED DBX = -0.2348E-13 N-M-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DBY = 0.8120E-13 N-M-S/M
 CROSS-COUPLED DBA = -0.5116E-04 N-M-S/RAD
 PRINCIPAL B DBB = 0.2658E-02 N-M-S/RAD

-RIGHTING MOMENT
 ABOUT X-X MX = -0.1978E-15 N-M
 ABOUT Y-Y MY = 0.6593E-16 N-M

GCYL MTI RAYLEIGH - STEP SEAL PROBLEM

ECHO OF INPUT
 NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED
 O MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

ECHO OF INPUT

NO MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED
 O MORE INPUT, PROGRAM TERMINATED

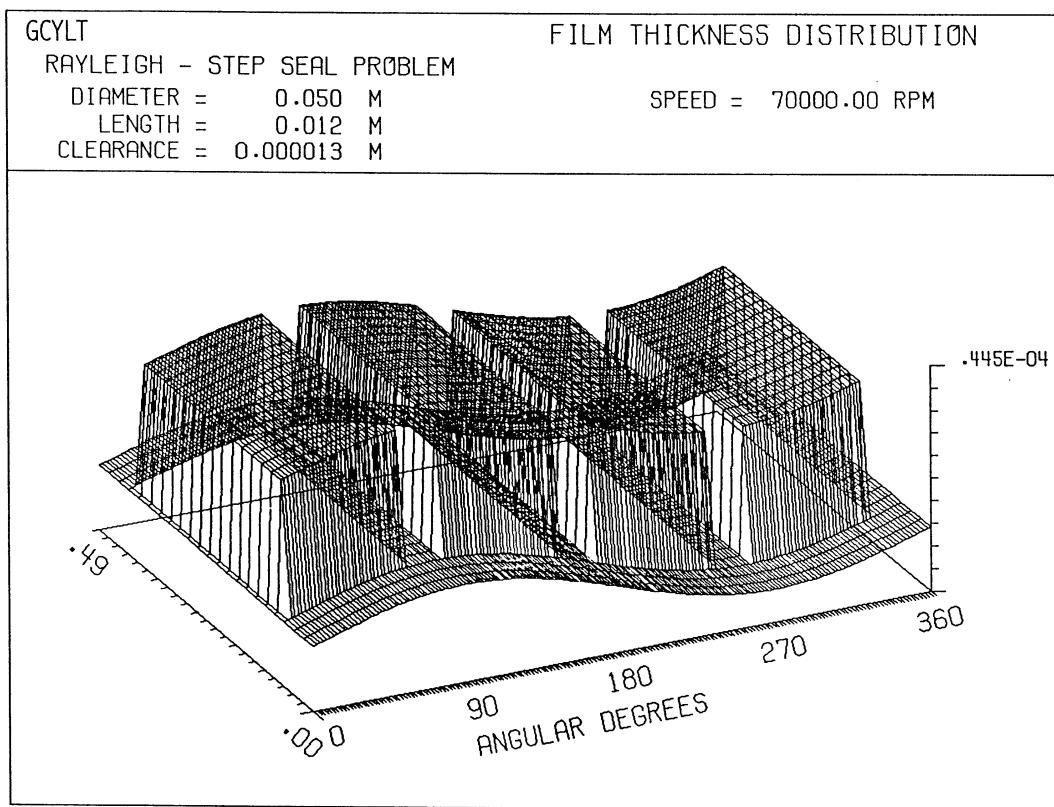
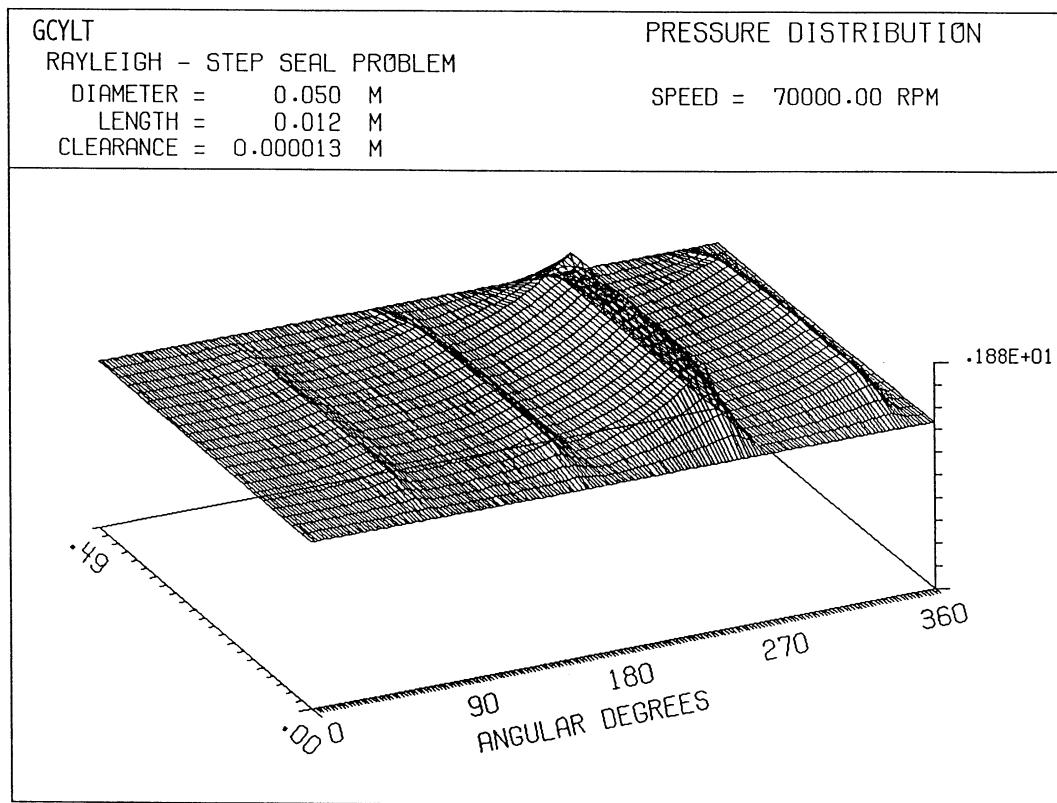


Figure 5-19. Clearance Distribution, Rayleigh-Step Seal with Eccentricity



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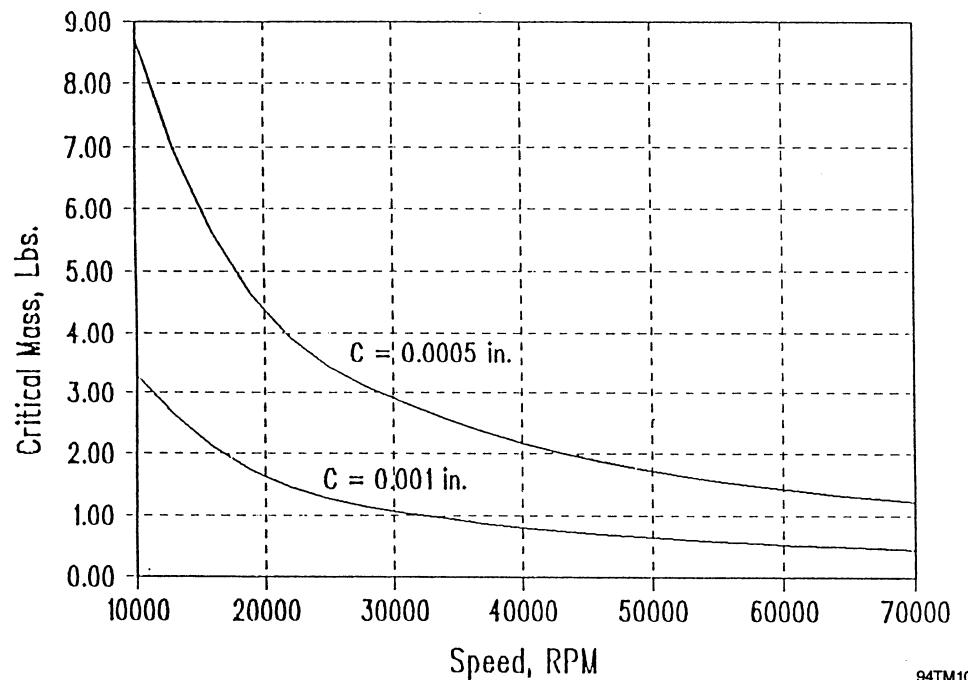
Figure 5-20. Pressure Distribution, Rayleigh-Step Seal with Eccentricity

5.7 Critical Mass - Sample Problem

The Rayleigh-Step Seal problem (see Sections 5-5 and 5-6) were further analyzed to determine critical mass and frequency as a function of speed and operating clearance.

Figure 5-21 shows critical mass as a function of speed and operating clearance. If the mass attributable to the seal or bearing exceeds the critical mass, then an instability can occur. The usefulness of the critical mass parameter is that it provides a comparative measure of the stability characteristics of different configurations. Clearly from Figure 5-21, the low clearance seal would have superior stability characteristics. The critical frequencies are shown on Figure 5-22. For both clearances, a constant ratio exists between the critical orbital frequency and the operating speed. The ratios are slightly less than 0.5.

Critical mass problems should be confined to small, axial, pressure gradient cases, because the angular modes are not considered.



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Figure 5-21. Rayleigh-Step Seal, Critical Mass versus Speed

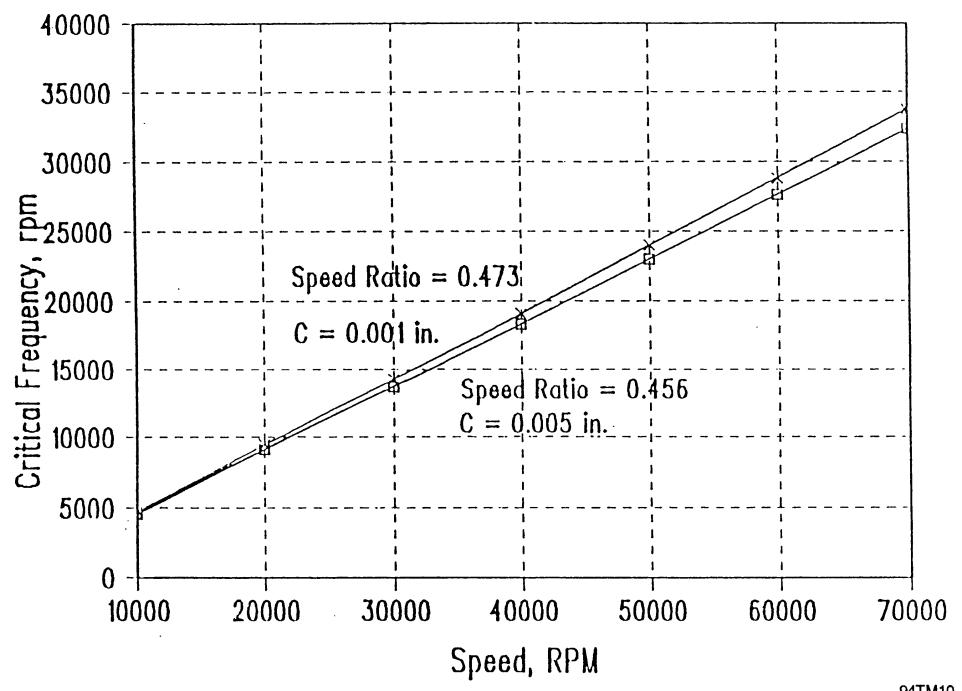


Figure 5-22. Rayleigh-Step Seal, Critical Frequency versus Speed

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5.8 Comparisons of GCYLT with GCYL

Comparisons were made between the laminar code GCYL and the revised turbulent code GCYLT. The sample problems were run for each of the codes and the results are shown in Tables 5-1 through 5-6.

Table 5-1 shows the variation for the single Rayleigh-Step problem described by Sample Problem 1. The Couette Reynolds number for this case is

$$R_e = \frac{PVh}{\mu} = \frac{p_o R \omega C}{G_c T_a \mu}$$

$$= \frac{214.7 \times \left(\frac{1.9685}{2} \right) \left(\frac{70,000 \times 2\pi}{60} \right) (.001)}{(250,000)(530)(3 \times 10^{-9})}$$

$$= 3896$$

Thus, the problem is clearly in the turbulent regime and accounts for the slight variation in performance.

Table 5-1. Rayleigh-Step Seal

	GCYLT	GCYL
ϵ	.40	0.4
γ , deg	-90	-90
h_{min} , in.	0.0006015	0.0006015
W, lb	131.5	27.54
α_L , deg	58.49	61.44
HP, hp	2.308	0.4555
Q_1 , lb/s	-0.10191×10^{-2}	-0.44783×10^{-3}
P_{max} , lb/in. ²	54,325	12.209

- ϵ = eccentricity ratio
- γ = eccentricity angle
- h_{min} = minimum film thickness
- W = load
- α_L = load angle
- HP = power loss
- Q_1 = leakage at I = 1
- P_{max} = maximum film pressure

Table 5-2 shows the comparison for the three-pad sectored seal. In this case, the Couette Reynolds number of 158 is definitely laminar. However, the externally pressurized orifices introduce high pressure gradients which cause Poiseuille turbulence to occur and cause a slight variation in results.

The three-lobe seal comparisons are shown on Table 5-3. The Couette Reynolds number is 841, which is in the transition zone and which will cause a slight variation with the laminar results.

The hydrostatic sector comparison (Sample Problem 4) is shown on Table 5-4. Since this is a zero speed case, Couette turbulence could not enter. Poiseuille turbulence, however, is present and was confirmed by a temporary flag inserted into the code. The turbulence occurs at the orifice locations, where high pressure gradients occur and cause the variation in performance outlined in the tabulation.

The last two examples (Tables 5-5, 5-6) were for Rayleigh-step seals operating under similar conditions. The Couette Reynolds number for the step region is 384 and is, thus, laminar. The variation between the laminar and turbulent cases is due to Poiseuille turbulence occurring in the step region where high pressure gradients occur.

Table 5-2. Three-Pad Sectored Seal

	GCYLT	CCYL
ϵ	0	0
γ , deg	0	0
h_{\min} , in.	0.000250	0.000250
W, lb	--	--
α_L , deg	-54.45	-57.19
HP, hp	1.251	1.233
Q_1 , lb/s	-0.14815×10^{-3}	-0.14924×10^{-3}
P_{\max} , lb/in. ²	119.77	119.78

$$R_e = \frac{\rho v h}{\mu} = \frac{14.7}{250,000} \frac{(1.125) \times (70,000 \times \pi/30) (.0005)}{(510) 3 \times 10^{-9}} = 158.4656$$

ϵ	=	eccentricity ratio
γ	=	eccentricity angle
h_{\min}	=	minimum film thickness
W	=	load
α_L	=	load angle
HP	=	power loss
Q_1	=	leakage at I=1
P_{\max}	=	maximum film pressure

Table 5-3. Three-Lobe Seal

	CCYLT	GCYL
ϵ	.22088	.22103
γ , deg	129.42	129.38
h_{\min} , in.	0.0000037	0.0000037
W, lb	200.2	200.2
α_L , deg	-90	-90
HP, hp	186.2	186.1
Q_1 , lb/s	.12898 $\times 10^{-4}$.12875 $\times 10^{-4}$
K_{xx} , lb/in.	.152 $\times 10^9$.146 $\times 10^9$
K_{xy} , lb/in.	-.2103 $\times 10^8$	-.2379 $\times 10^8$
K_{yx} , lb/in.	-.3595 $\times 10^8$	-.3890 $\times 10^8$
K_{yy} , lb/in.	.8662 $\times 10^8$.1002 $\times 10^9$
D_{xx} , lb-s/in.	.1165 $\times 10^5$	9939
D_{xy} , lb-s/in.	-.1510 $\times 10^5$	-.1089 $\times 10^5$
D_{yx} , lb-s/in.	5204	5140
D_{yy} , lb-s/in.	.1653 $\times 10^5$.1393 $\times 10^5$

K_{ij} = Stiffness in i direction due to j displacement
 D_{ij} = Damping in i direction due to j velocity

ϵ = eccentricity ratio
 γ = eccentricity angle
 h_{\min} = minimum film thickness
 W = load
 α_L = load angle
 HP = power loss
 Q_1 = leakage at I=1
 P_{\max} = maximum film pressure

Table 5-4. Hydrostatic Sector

	GCYLT	GCYL
ϵ	0.6345	0.55932
γ , deg	90	90
h_{min} , in.	0.000366	0.0004414
W, lb	370	369.6
α_L , deg	-90	-90
HP, hp	0	0
Q_1 , lb-s	-0.25673×10^{-4}	-0.39586×10^{-4}
Q_M , lb-s	0.25673×10^{-4}	0.39586×10^{-4}
K_{xx} , lb/in.	.40320	43020
K_{yx} , lb/in.	-141.6	-126.9
K_{yy} , lb/in.	24290	48580
K_{ya} , lb/rad	-391.7	-298.6
K_{yb} , lb/rad	-74.14	-59.98
K_{AA} , in.-lb/rad	50550	43,890
K_{BB} , in.-lb/rad	10990	10,000
D_{xx} , lb-s/in.	15.89	10.98
D_{yx} , lb-s/in.	0.0202	0.0143
D_{yy} , lb-s/in.	128.5	81.68
D_{YA} , lb-s/rad	0.063	0.0367
D_{YB} , lb-s/rad	0.0106	0.0067
D_{AA} , in.-lb-s/rad	7.329	4.599
D_{BB} , in.-lb-s/rad	1.288	0.9138
P_1 , lb/in. ²	178	170*
P_2 , lb/in. ²	193	188*
P_3 , lb/in. ²	197	194*
P_4 , lb/in. ²	197	194*
P_5 , lb/in. ²	193	188*
P_6 , lb/in. ²	178	170*

*Pressures downstream of orifices

ϵ = eccentricity ratio

α_L = load angle

γ = eccentricity angle

HP = power loss

h_{min} = minimum film thickness

Q_1 = leakage at I=1

W = load

Q_M = leakage at I=M

P_{max} = maximum film pressure

Table 5-5. Rayleigh-Step Seal, Single Pad

	GCYLT	GCYL
ϵ	0	0
γ , deg	0	0
h_{\min} , m	1.27×10^{-5}	1.27×10^{-5}
W, N	571.6	571
α_L , deg.	-134.73	-134.78
HP, hp	26.27	21.79
Q_i , kg/s	-0.23×10^{-4}	$-.217 \times 10^{-4}$
Q_M , kg/s	$.332 \times 10^{-3}$	$.403 \times 10^{-3}$

ϵ = eccentricity ratio
 γ = eccentricity angle
 h_{\min} = minimum film thickness
 W = load
 α_L = load angle
 HP = power loss
 Q_i = leakage at I=1
 P_{\min} = maximum film pressure

Table 5-6. Four-Pad Rayleigh-Step Seal

	GCYLT	GCYL
ϵ	0.5	0.5
γ , deg	-90	-90
h_{\min} , in.	6.4×10^{-6}	6.4×10^{-6}
W, N	69.73	52.96
α_L , deg	69.47	71.63
HP, hp	116	95.08
Q_1 , kg/s	$-.99207 \times 10^{-4}$	$-.88483 \times 10^{-4}$
Q_M , kg/s	$.99207 \times 10^{-4}$	$.88483 \times 10^{-4}$
K_{xx} , N/in.	12,980,000	10,160,000
K_{xy} , N/in.	5,795,000	3,371,000
K_{xA} , N/rad	25.55	14.33
K_{xB} , N/rad	2.47	-.3405
K_{yx} , N/in.	23.130	-61,600
K_{yy} , N/in.	16,160	11,690
K_{yA} , N/rad	59.29	37.51
K_{yB} , N/rad	30.28	20.59
K_{AA} , N-m/rad	36.49	27.53
K_{AB} , N-m/rad	0.2307	1.657
K_{BA} , N-m/rad	-12.66	-10.32
K_{BB} , N-m/rad	19.24	14.46
D_{xx} , N-s/in.	753.6	786.4
D_{xy} , N-s/in.	-303.8	-216.6
D_{yx} , N-s/in.	163.4	192.7
D_{yy} , N-s/in	815.2	901.7

ϵ = eccentricity ratio

α_L = load angle

γ = eccentricity angle

HP = power loss

h_{\min} = minimum film thickness

Q_1 = leakage at $I=1$

W = load

P_{max} = maximum film pressure

6.0 VERIFICATION

Several mechanisms were used to conduct verification of the code. Results of the code were compared against information in the public domain literature, and comparisons were made against the results of other codes and against manual computations.

Although simple in concept, extensive changes were implemented to the original laminar code to accommodate turbulence. A first check on the turbulent code was to run a laminar case to see if it compared precisely against the original code.

Most of the comparison cases involved a 360° plain seal with the parameters shown on Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. 360° Plain Seal Parameters

Diameter	= 1 in.
Length	= 2 in.
Clearance	= 0.0005 in.
Viscosity	= 3×10^{-9} lb-s/in ²
Absolute Temperature	= 530°R
Specific Heat Ratio	= 1.4
Gas Constant	= 247,000 in ² /S ² /°R
Eccentricity Ratio	= 0.5
Eccentricity Angle	= 270°
Ambient Pressure	= Pa = Variable (psia)
Pressure Difference	= Pd = Variable (psi)
Speed	= N = Variable (rpm)
W	= Load Capacity (lb)
γ	= Attitude Angle (deg)
HP	= Power Loss (HP)
K _{ij}	= Stiffness in i direction due to j displacement
D _{ij}	= Damping in i direction due to j velocity

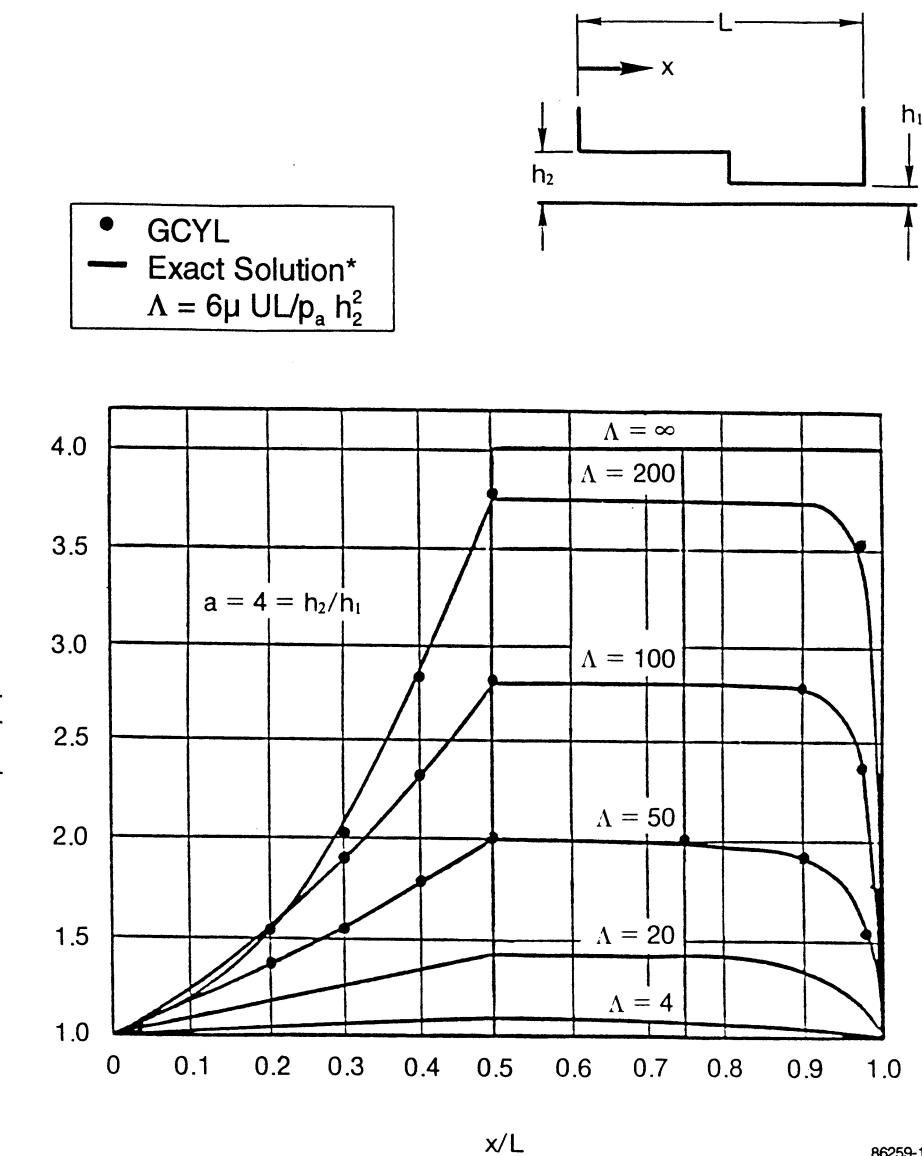
Laminar comparisons were made against the original codes and against another code, SPIRALG, that was run with the smooth surface option. Results are shown on Table 6-2. The turbulent code GCYLT compared exactly against GCYL and comparisons with SPIRALG were excellent.

The original code GCYL was also compared against information in the literature. Figure 6-1 shows the pressure distribution in an infinitely long Rayleigh-Step slider at various values of the compressibility parameter Λ . For this case, closed-form solutions are available. These checks were done with the laminar version, GCYL. Turbulence would show some variation at high values of Λ .

Table 6-2. Laminar Check of GCYLT

		GCYL	GCYLT	SPIRALG
h_{min} ,	mils	0.000252	0.000252	.00025
W,	lb	1.695	1.695	1.672
γ	deg	7.76	7.76	7.47
HP	hp	.214 x 10 ⁻⁴	.214 x 10 ⁻⁴	.214 x 10 ⁻⁴
K_{xx}	lb/in.	921	921	869
K_{xy}	lb/in.	8572	8572	8437
$K_{x\alpha}$	lb/rad	2.163	2.163	--
$K_{x\beta}$	lb/rad	2.431	2.431	--
K_{yx}	lb/in.	-6715	-6715	-6630
K_{yy}	lb/in.	2301	2301	2166
$K_{y\alpha}$	lb/rad	1.072	1.072	--
$K_{y\beta}$	lb/rad	0.5987	0.5987	--
$K_{\alpha x}$	in.-lb/in.	--	--	--
$K_{\alpha y}$	in.-lb/in.	--	--	--
$K_{\alpha\alpha}$	in.-lb/rad	329.4	329.4	293
$K_{\alpha\beta}$	in.-lb/rad	819.3	819.3	804
$K_{\beta x}$	in.-lb/in.	--	--	--
$K_{\beta y}$	in.-lb/in.	--	--	--
$K_{B\alpha}$	in.-lb/rad	-1399	-1399	1369
$K_{B\beta}$	in.-lb/rad	97.87	97.87	86.33
D_{xx}	lb-s/in.	125.2	125.2	124
D_{xy}	lb-s/in.	-30.16	-30.16	-29
$D_{x\alpha}$	lb-s/rad	--	--	--
$D_{x\beta}$	lb-s/rad	--	--	--
D_{yx}	lb-s/in.	34.73	34.73	33.87
D_{yy}	lb-s/in.	205.1	205.1	202.9
$D_{y\alpha}$	lb-s/rad	--	--	--
$D_{y\beta}$	lb-s/rad	--	--	--
$D_{\alpha x}$	in ² -lb/s	--	--	--
$D_{\alpha y}$	in ² -lb/s	--	--	--
$D_{\alpha\alpha}$	in.-lb-s/rad	30.76	30.76	30.31
$D_{\alpha\beta}$	in.-lb-s/rad	-2.787	-2.787	-2.58
$D_{\beta x}$	in ² -lb-s	--	--	--
$D_{\beta y}$	in ² -lb-s	--	--	--
$D_{B\alpha}$	in.-lb-s/rad	2.698	2.698	2.48
$D_{B\beta}$	in.-lb-s/rad	16.99	16.99	16.75

$P_a = 14.7$ psia $P_d = 0.0$ $N = 1000$ rpm Excitation Frequency = 0



*"Theory of Hydrodynamic Lubrication", O. Pinkus, R. Sternlicht, McGraw-Hill, N.Y. 1961

Figure 6-1. Rayleigh-Step, Program Verification

Further comparisons were made for a plain cylindrical seal with an L/D ratio of 1 with information from Reference 5. Computations were made at two different eccentricity ratios, $\epsilon = 0.6$ and 0.8 . Nondimensional load capacity and attitude angles are shown in Figures 6-2 and 6-3, respectively. Excellent correlation is demonstrated. Again, these comparisons were made with the earlier laminar version of the code.

To validate Couette and Poiseuille turbulence, GCYLT was run against another code available at MTI called GBEAR. The GBEAR code accurately predicts Couette turbulence for gases, but not Poiseuille turbulence.

Table 6-3 shows comparative results for Couette turbulence with a Reynolds number of 48,995. The comparative results are very good for all parameters.

A Poiseuille turbulence check was made by running at a low speed, with a high pressure gradient and a high ambient pressure. By using a high value of ambient pressure, the compressibility parameter, Λ , is reduced to a low value. Then the liquid and gas cases nearly correspond. Comparative results are shown on Table 6-4. Again, the comparative results are very good.

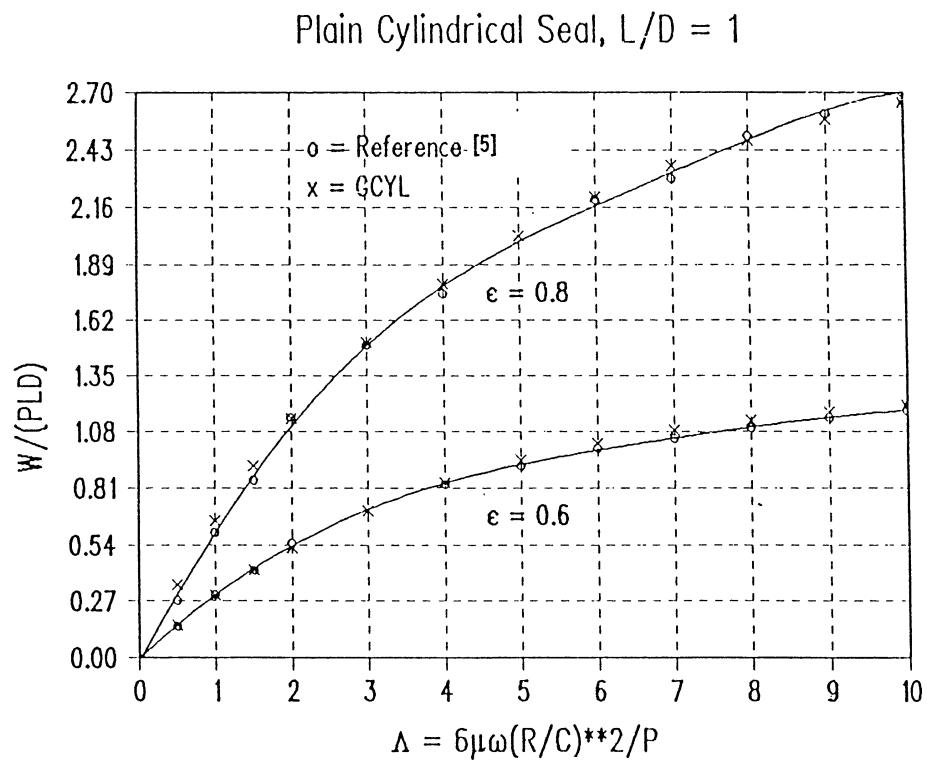


Figure 6-2. Dimensionless Load Capacity versus Λ

Plain Cylindrical Seal, L/D = 1

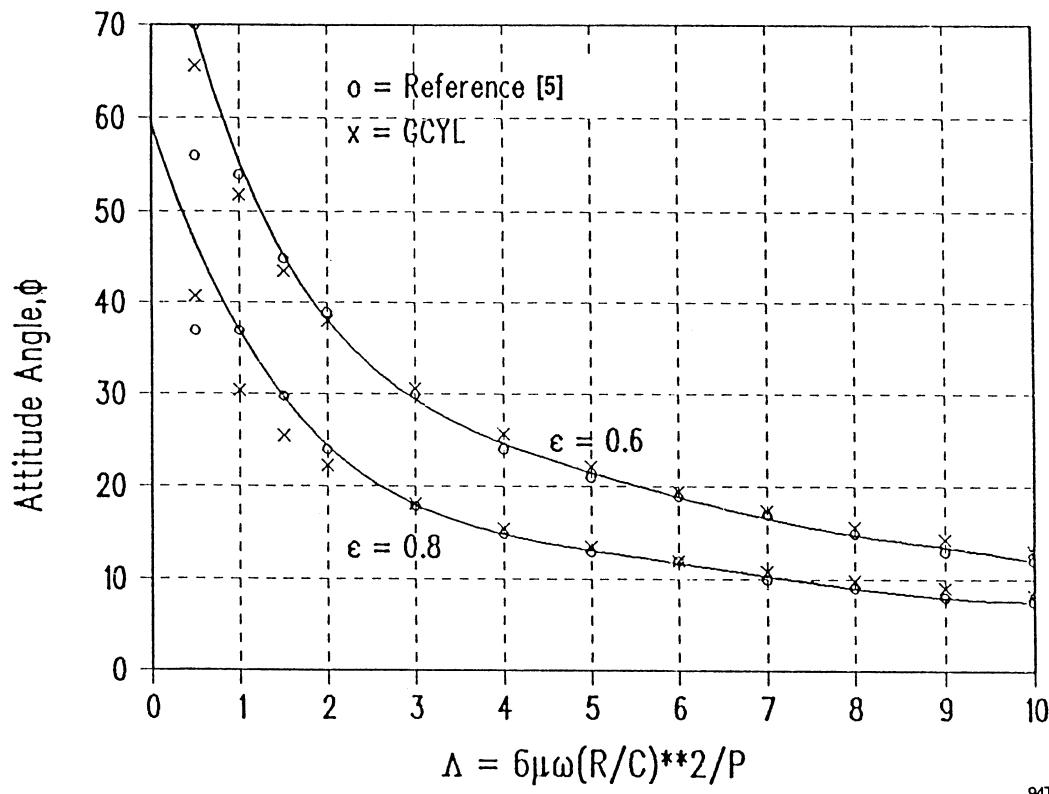


Figure 6-3. Attitude Angle versus Λ

94TM10

Table 6-3. Couette Turbulence Comparison

		GCYLT	GBEAR
h_{\min}	mils	0.252	0.252
W	lb	1270	1269
γ	deg	4.92	4.63
HP	hp	1.2	1.2
Q	lb/s	--	--
K_{xx}	lb/in.	43,740	40,917
K_{xy}	lb/in.	6,458,000	6,443,64
K_{yx}	lb/in.	-5,062,000	1
K_{yy}	lb/in.	919,000	-
D_{xx}	lb-s/in.	1920	5,058,81
D_{xy}	lb-s/in.	-270.7	6
D_{yx}	lb-s/in.	334.3	813,689
D_{yy}	lb-s/in.	2649	1936
M_c	lb	16	-166
ω_c	rpm	23,987	-147 2650 12 24,064

$N = 50,000 \text{ rpm}$ $P_a = 14,700 \text{ psig}$
 $R_{cc} = 48,995$ Excitation Frequency = 0

Table 6-4. Poiseuille Turbulence Comparison

		GCYLT	GBEAR
h_{\min}	mils	0.25	0.25
W	lb	9.513	9.449
γ	deg	0.03	0
HP	hp	9.48×10^{-5}	9.43×10^{-5}
Q_1	lb/s	.0270	.0267
K_{xx}	lb/in.	10.05	--
K_{xy}	lb/in.	46,170	47,271
K_{yx}	lb/in.	-38,860	-37,188
K_{yy}	lb/in.	23.16	0.78
D_{xx}	lb-s/in.	728.7	739
D_{xy}	lb-s/in.	-0.60	--
D_{yx}	lb-s/in.	0.82	0.88
D_{yy}	lb-s/in.	862.7	875
M_c	lb	-.35	-2.8
ω_c	rpm	511	497

$N = 1000 \text{ rpm}$ $P_a = 14,700 \text{ psig}$
 $P_d = 500 \text{ psig}$ Excitation Frequency = 0

An internal check of the code was made by analyzing a recessed hydrostatic bearing. With the flow path option, the net flow around the periphery of a hydrostatic pad can be determined and compared against the inflow to the recess. For flow continuity, the sum of the peripheral flows should equal the inlet flow. The following geometry and operating parameters were considered.

- A single pad with grid dimension of 15 x 37 (M x N)
- The pad diameter is 2 inches
- The pad length is 2 inches
- The pad clearance is 0.001 in.
- The pad angle is 180° and the starting angle is at 180°
- There is one recess located in the pad, and the grid corner points are as follows:
Left bottom corner, M = 3, N = 22
Right top corner, M = 13, N = 27
- The specific heat of the gas is 1.4
- The gas constant is 250,000 in²/(s²·°R)
- The absolute temperature is 530°R
- The absolute viscosity is 3 x 10⁻⁹ lb-s/in²
- The inlet orifice diameter to the recess is 0.020 in. and the coefficient of discharge is 1.0. The orifice is located in the grid at M = 8, N = 24.
- The supply pressure to the orifice is 150 psig. The pressure surrounding the pad is at 0 psig. The reference ambient pressure is 14.7 psia.
- Several eccentricities and speeds were examined and are defined in the subsequent discussions.

The output from the code supplies the total flow from the peripheral flow path and the pressure in the recess. A manual computation can then be made for calculating the inlet flow through the orifice using the following equation:

$$f_o = 386.4 A_o C_D G_1 P_s \left\{ \left(\frac{p_r}{p_s} \right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_r}{p_s} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (6-1)$$

where

$$G_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{G_c \theta (\gamma - 1)}} \quad (6-2)$$

f_o = inlet flow, lb/s
 C_D = discharge coefficient
 p_r = recess pressure, psia
 G_c = gas constant, in²/(s²·°R)

A_o = orifice area, in²
 p_s = supply pressure, psia
 γ = ratio of specific heats
 θ = absolute temperature, °R

Table 6-5 provides the results of several cases:

Table 6-5. Recessed Pad Flow Comparisons

ϵ	N rpm	Q_p lb/s	P_r psig	Q_o lb/s	Δ %
0.0	0.0	0.001188	46.6*	0.001189	0.08
0.4	0.0	0.001162	88.6	0.001163	0.09
0.0	70,000	0.001188	37.7*	0.001189	0.08

* = choked flow
 N = shaft speed
 P_r = recess pressure
 Δ = percent variation

ϵ = eccentricity ratio
 Q_p = peripheral flow
 Q_o = orifice flow

Note that the peripheral and orifice flows differ by less than 0.2%.

When using the source points or spot recess options of the code, it is important to surround the source point with a fine grid to obtain an accurate result and a computation in which pressures will converge. Studies were made of varying grid sizes for a source problem. The variable grid option was applied and varied. A single pad with a central row of orifices were analyzed (see Sample Problem Number 4). The following information is pertinent:

- Number of pads = 1
- Pad angle = 120°
- Start angle = 30°
- Number of grid points in circumferential direction = 34
- Number of grid points in axial direction = 27
- Diameter = 2.6798 in.
- Length = 1.627 in.
- Specific heat ratio = 1.66
- Gas constant = 1,790,000 in²/(s²·°R)
- Absolute temperature = 528°R
- Viscosity = 2.9 x 10⁻⁹ lb-s/in²
- Shaft speed = 0 rpm
- Reference pressure = 14.7 psia
- Boundary pressure = 50 psig
- Supply pressure to inherently compensated orifices = 200 psig
- Preload = 50% located at the center of the pad
- Stiffness is to be determined
- Six source points are located along a circumferential line in the axial center of the pad at circumferential grid locations 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

The hole diameter is 0.020, and the coefficient of discharge is 1.0.

Table 6-6 indicates the effect of grid width around the source point in both the axial and circumferential directions. As the grid width is changed, the source pressures remain relatively unaffected until the grid width is 6 to 8X the orifice hole size. A similar conclusion can be drawn for the other performance parameters of load, flow, stiffness and damping. The recommended grid width from the source point to a neighboring grid line is twice the orifice diameter.

*Table 6-6. Comparative Studies - Discrete Orifices versus Grid Size A
(Orifice Size = 0.015 in.)*

Comparison of Source Pressures						
A in	P ₁ psig	P ₂ psig	P ₃ psig	P ₄ psig	P ₅ psig	P ₆ psig
0.015	166	187	192	192	187	174
0.030	170	185	191	191	185	170
0.060	166	184	190	190	184	166
0.120	160	182	188	189	182	160
Comparison of Performance						
A in.	W lb	Q ₁ lb/s x 10 ⁴	Q _M lb/s x 10 ⁴	K _{xx} lb/in. x 10 ⁻⁶	K _{yy} lb/in. x 10 ⁻⁶	D _{xx} (lb-s)/in.
0.015	356.9	0.48753	0.48753	0.0462	0.0858	8.506
0.030	361.7	0.50539	0.50539	0.0457	0.0842	8.494
0.060	368.2	0.5305	0.5305	0.0475	0.0817	8.360
0.120	377.3	0.5651	0.5651	0.0522	0.0967	8.072

A = grid width in both circumferential and axial directions

W = load capacity

Q₁ = flow out of grid line M=1

Q_M = flow out of grid line M=M

K_{xx} and K_{yy} = stiffness in x and y directions, respectively

D_{xx} and D_{yy} = damping in x and y directions, respectively

7.0 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The computer code GCYLT has been written to run under a variety of operating environments. Executable versions of GCYLT have been compiled with a Watcom 32-bit FORTRAN compiler for OS/2 and tested for use on IBM PC compatible computers with 80 x 87 floating point co-processors.

GCYLT uses one feature that is supported by a wide variety of compilers but is an extension to FORTRAN 77. The extension relates to the implementation of complex double precision variables to compute frequency-dependent stiffness and damping values. This extension is part of both the IBM System Application Architecture and VAX extension to FORTRAN 77.

All source files constituting the source program have been compiled and linked as follows:

```
wfl386 /l=os2v2 gc1.for gc2.for gc3.for gc4.for gc5.for gc6.for gc7.for gc8.for  
gcopen.for gcinp0.for gcinp1.for rdline.for message.for /fe=gcylt
```


8.0 ERROR MESSAGES

When running the program, errors may be encountered for various reasons. Usually, some form of error message will be printed on screen. A summary of these messages follows:

! Not a Valid Keyword

An input name that is not valid.

Variable grid specified. This input is ignored

A grid or parameter specified, such as GRIDM, PADANGLE and LENGTH that are not used when variable grid is specified.

Number of pads not defined yet

Occurs if NPAD is not defined.

Error when reading variable grid

Occurs when number of variable grid values does not equal VGRIDN.

Illegal nodal point - (Source or Specified Pressure)

If source or specified pressure is specified outside of the grid, e.g., >M, >N.

!! Aborted, Negative Film Encountered

Occurs if excessive eccentricity is applied for OPTION = 1, or if negative film occurs when finding shaft position for OPTION = 2.

!! In Order to Have Nodes at the Sector Boundary, N must be =

For a sectored lobe seal, nodes must occur at the boundaries of the sectors. If not, this diagnostic will occur and input grid must be adjusted.

No Misalignment is Allowed when Symmetric Boundary Condition is Specified

Occurs if symmetric geometry is being considered and misalignment is specified.

No Tapered Film Allowed when Symmetric Boundary Condition is Specified

An axial taper is not permitted when symmetric boundary conditions are implemented.

Load Convergence was Not Achieved Within ____ Iterations.

The Final Percentage Error was

For OPTION = 2, iterations on position are made until load convergence is achieved. If the load convergence is not achieved within the given number of iterations, the error message is printed on screen.

Calculation Did Not Converge for Compressible Flow After ____ Iterations; Number of Grid Points That Did Not Converge =

This diagnostic is printed out if the pressures in the grid do not converge after a designated number of iterations. It also provides the number of grid points that did not converge.

?? Sorry, Flow Calculation Cannot be Specified at the Boundary Where J = 0

If a flow path is specified along a circumferential boundary where J is incorrectly identified as zero, this diagnostic will appear.

?? Sorry, Flow Calculation Cannot be Specified at the Boundary Where J.GT.N

If a flow path is specified along a circumferential boundary where it exceeds the number of circumferential columns specified, this diagnostic will appear.

?? Sorry, Flow Calculation Cannot be Specified at the Boundary Where I.GT.M

If a flow path is specified along an axial boundary where it exceeds the number of axial rows specified, this diagnostic will appear.

!! Aborted, Negative Film Encountered in Stiffness Computation

Will occur if during the stiffness computation a negative clearance is encountered anywhere in the grid.

9.0 REFERENCES

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)			
Gas Lubricated Cylindrical Turbulent (GCYLT) is a computer code used for analyzing seals that can be defined in a cylindrical coordinate reference frame. GCYLT includes Couette and Poiseuille turbulence when Reynolds numbers dictate the presence of turbulence. Program capabilities include the following: varying geometries; variable or constant grid representation; specified boundary pressures or periodic boundary conditions in the circumferential direction; axial symmetry (option); four degrees of freedom; external pressurization of inherently compensated orifices; and choice of English or SI units. The output of the program includes: clearance distribution; pressure distribution; leakage along specified flow paths; load and load angle; righting moments; viscous dissipation; cross-coupled, frequency-dependent, stiffness and damping coefficients; plotting routines for the pressure and clearance distribution; and critical mass and frequency. This user manual describes the theory, numerical methods, inputs and outputs, and presents sample problems and comparisons with other analyses for code validation.			
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